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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
Washington, D. C.

TRADE AGREEMENT DIGESTS

Volume XVI

FREE LIST

Prepared by the Tariff Commission for use in connection
with trade agreement negotiations

November 1946

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Abrasives:

Commodity	Tariff par.	Page No.
Artificial, crude, n.s.p.f.	1672	25, 100
Natural and manufactures	1775	81
Acenaphthene	1651	13
Acid, cresylic	1651	14
Acid, nitric and sulphuric	1601	1
Agricultural machinery and parts, n.e.s.	1604	4
Allspice, unground	1768(1)	78
Aloes	1602	1
Aluminous abrasives	1672	25, 100
Ammonium nitrate, phosphate, and sulphate	1685	35, 105
Angelica	1669	22
Animal manures	1685	35, 105
Animals, breeding	1606(a)	6
Animals, wild:		
Dead, noncommercial	1682	32
Exhibition	1607	6
Anise oil	1731	57
Annatto and extracts of	1609	6
Anthracene	1651	15
Anthracite coal	1650	12
Antiquities:		
Imported for exhibition, not for sale	1809	94
Produced prior to the year 1830	1811	95
Apatite	1740	65
Argols	1611	6
Arrowroot:		
Crude or manufactured	1612	7
Starch	1612	7
Arsenate, calcium	1642	11
Arsenic sulphide	1613	7
Artists' proof etchings	1807	94
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1616	8, 96
Ashes, wood and beet-root	1745	66, 123
Asphaltum	1710	47
Babassu nut oil	1732	59
Babassu nuts and kernels	1727	54
Badger fur	1681	27
Bagging, waste	1617	8
Bamboo	1806	93
Barbed wire	1800	86
Barks	1669	23
Basic slag	1685	36, 105
Beaver fur	1681	27
Beeswax, crude	1796	85
Benzene (benzol)	1651	14
Benzoin	1686	39
Benzol (benzene)	1651	14
Beryl or beryllium ore	1719	50
Bibles	1621	9
Binding twine	1622	9
Birds, wild:		
Dead, noncommercial	1682	32
Exhibition	1607	6
Bitter almond oil	1731	56
Bitumen	1710	47
Bituminous coal	1650	12
Black pepper, unground	1768(1)	78
Bois de rose or lignaloe oil	1731	57
Books, maps, etc.:		
For educational and religious purposes	1631	10
For use of the United States and for		
Library of Congress	1628	9
Printed more than 20 years, etc.	1629	9

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Tariff</u> <u>par.</u>	<u>Page</u> <u>no.</u>
Books and pamphlets in foreign languages -----	1630	10
Boxwood, timber and logs -----	1803(1)(2)	87, 89
Brazilian pebble (quartz crystals) -----	1636	11
Briquets, coal or coke -----	1650	13
Buchu leaves -----	1602	1
Bulls, for breeding -----	1606(a)	5
Burrstones, unmanufactured -----	1775	81
Cacao beans -----	1653	17
Calcium arsenate -----	1642	11
Calcium cyanamid -----	1641	11
Calcium nitrate -----	1641	11
Calcium nitrate urea (calurea) -----	1685	35, 105
Camphor oil -----	1731	57
Cananga oil, <u>see</u> Ylang-ylang -----	1731	57
Caracul fur -----	1681	27
Caraway oil -----	1731	57
Caraway seed -----	1768(2)	79
Carbazole (less than 65 percent) -----	1651	14
Carbides of silicon, artificial abrasives -----	1672	25, 100
Cardamom seed -----	1768(2)	79
Carnauba wax -----	1796	85
Cashew-nut shell oil -----	1732	59
Cassava -----	1781	82
Cassia and cassia vera -----	1768(1)	77
Cassia oil -----	1731	55
Castor-bean pomace -----	1685	35, 105
Cedar, Spanish, lumber and logs -----	1803(1)(2)	87, 88
Chalk, crude -----	1645	11
Chloride of potash, crude -----	1745	65, 123
Chrome ore -----	1647	12
Cinchona bark, salts and alkaloids, n.e.s. -----	1619, 1748	9, 67, 68
Cinchonidine and its salts -----	1748	67
Cinchonine and its salts -----	1748	67
Cinnamon:		
Leaf oil -----	1731	55
Oil -----	1731	55
Unground -----	1768(1)	77
Circassian walnut logs -----	1803(2)	89
Citron, crude dried -----	1649	12
Citronella oil -----	1731	56
Clams, fresh or frozen -----	1761	72
Cliffstone, unmanufactured, n.s.p.f. -----	1775	80
Cloves and stems, unground -----	1768(1)	77, 79
Coal, anthracite, bituminous, etc. -----	1650	12
Coal tar, crude -----	1651	16
Cobalt metal, and ore -----	1652	16
Cocoa beans -----	1653	17
Cocoa press cake -----	1685	36, 105
Cod-liver:		
Oil -----	1730(b)	55
Oil cake and oil cake meal -----	1780	82
Coffee -----	1654	17, 98
Coir fiber and yarn -----	1656	18
Coke and briquets -----	1650	13
Columbium ore -----	1719	50
Combines and parts -----	1604	3
Coney fur -----	1681	26
Containers, exported and returned empty or filled -----	1615	7
Popal gums -----	1686	38
Copper ores, concentrates, and metals -----	1658	18, 19, 20
Copper sulphate -----	1659	20
Copra -----	1727	52
Coriander seed -----	1768(2)	79
Corwall stone -----	1719	49

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Tariff</u> <u>par.</u>	<u>Page</u> <u>No.</u>
Corundum ore -----	1672	25
Cows, for breeding -----	1606(a)	5
Crabs, fresh or frozen -----	1761	72
Cream separators and parts -----	1604	2
Creosote oil -----	1651	13
Cresylic acid -----	1651	14
Cubebs -----	1669	22
Cudbear, archil liquid and extracts -----	1609	6
Cultivators and parts -----	1604	2, 3
Curling stones -----	1665	20
Cuttlefish bone -----	1666	20
Damar -----	1686	38
Decalcomania paper:		
Duplex, not printed -----	1735	63
Deer skins, buck or doe -----	1765	76
Derris root -----	1722	51
Diamond dust -----	1668	21
Diamonds, rough or uncut -----	1668	21
Dog fur -----	1681	32
Dogs, for breeding -----	1606(a)	5
Dragon's blood -----	1686	39
Drawings, original -----	1807	94
Drills and parts -----	1604	3
Drugs, vegetable bark, not edible -----	1669	23
Ebony lumber -----	1803(1)	87
Elk skins, buck or doe -----	1765	75
Emeralds, rough -----	1668	21
Ephedra, mahuang -----	1669	22
Ermine fur -----	1681	27
Esparto pulp -----	1750	68, 125
Eulachon oil -----	1730(b)	55
Fans, palm leaf -----	1674	26
Fennel seed -----	1768(2)	79
Ferrous sulphate (copperas) -----	1675	26
Fertilizer, compounded or chemically combined -----	1685	37
Fir logs -----	1803(2)	88
Firewood -----	1803(2)	90
Fish, for other than human consumption -----	1677	26
Fish livers -----	1669	24
Fish:		
Scrap and meal -----	1780	81
Skins -----	1678	26
Sounds -----	1624	9
Fitch furs -----	1681	27
Fisher furs -----	1681	32
Floral essences -----	1673	26
Fox furs, other than silver or black -----	1681	27
Furniture produced prior to the year 1830 -	1811	95
Furs, undressed -----	1681	26-32
Gall nuts -----	1670	25
Gambier -----	1609	6
Gas:		
Natural -----	1719	49
Gas oil -----	1733	61
Gasoline and other motor fuel -----	1733	60
Geranium oil -----	1731	55
Ginger root, unground -----	1768(1)	77, 129
Ginseng root -----	1669	23

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Tariff</u> <u>par.</u>	<u>Page</u> <u>no.</u>
Glands of animal origin -----	1669	24
Glue stock -----	1689	41
Goat and kid skins -----	1765	74
Goat skin furs -----	1681	29
Goats, for breeding -----	1606(a)	5
Goldbeaters' molds and skins -----	1683	32, 33
Granadilla lumber -----	1803(1)	87
Granite, unmanufactured, n.s.p.f. -----	1775	80
Grasses and fibers, unmanufactured -----	1684	33, 34
Gravel -----	1719	49
Green snail shells -----	1738	64
Grindstones -----	1692	42
Guano -----	1685	35, 105
Guayule rubber -----	1697	43, 111
Gums and resins, n.sp.f. natural -----	1686	40
Gutta Balata -----	1697	43
Gutta-percha and other guttas, n.e.s. -----	1697	43
Gypsum, crude -----	1743	65
Hair, animal, unmanufactured -----	1688	40, 41
Handle bolts -----	1803(2)	90
Hardwood logs -----	1803(2)	88, 90
Hardwood lumber and timber -----	1803(1)	87
Hare furs -----	1681	28
Harrows and parts -----	1604	2
Harvesters, n.s.p.f., and parts -----	1604	3
Headers, n.s.p.f., and parts -----	1604	3
Hemlock logs -----	1803(2)	88
Hempseed -----	1727	53
Henequen -----	1684	33
Hide cuttings, raw -----	1689	41
Hides and skins:		
India water buffalo -----	1691	41
N.s.p.f. -----	1765	76
Hogs, for breeding -----	1606(a)	5
Hones -----	1692	42
Hoofs, horns, etc., unmanufactured -----	1693, 1694	42
Hoops of wood -----	1805	92
Horseshoes and parts -----	1604	3
Horses, for breeding -----	1606(a)	4, 5
Ice -----	1696	42
Implements, agricultural and parts, n.e.s. -----	1604	4
Integuments, etc -----	1755	70
Iodine, crude -----	1698	44
Ipecac -----	1602	2
Iridium -----	1699	44
Iron ore -----	1700	45, 112
Ivory tusks -----	1701	45
Japanese white oak, lumber and logs -----	1803(1) (2)	87, 89
Japanese maple logs -----	1803(2)	89
Jelutong or pontianak -----	1697	43
Joss light or stick -----	1703	45
Jute -----	1684	33
Kadaya -----	1686	38
Kainite -----	1745	66, 123
Kangaroo skins -----	1765	75
Kapok -----	1684	34
Kauri gum -----	1686	38
Kerosene -----	1733	60
Kid skin furs -----	1681	29
Kolinski, undressed -----	1681	28
Kyanite -----	1719	50

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Tariff</u> <u>par.</u>	<u>Page</u> <u>No.</u>
Lac, crude, seed, button, and stick -----	1707	47
Lamb fur (except caracul and Persian lamb) -----	1681	28
Lamb skins -----	1765	74, 75
Lancewood, lumber -----	1803(1)	87
Laths -----	1803(2)	90
Lavender oil -----	1731	56
Leche caspi -----	1686	39
Lemon grass oil -----	1731	56
Licorice root -----	1602	1
Lignacoe or bois de rose oil -----	1731	57
Lignite -----	1719	50
Lignum vitae lumber and logs -----	1803(1)(2)	87, 89
Lime oil -----	1731	56
Linotype machines -----	1643	11
Lobsters, fresh or frozen, prepared, etc. --	1761	72
Locust or carob beans, pods, and seeds ----	1782	82
Logs:		
Softwoods -----	1803(2)	38
Hardwoods -----	1803(2)	88-90
Logs and round or hewn timber, n.s.p.f. ---	1803(1)	86
Logwood -----	1670	24
Lubricating oils -----	1733	62
Lumber and timber, sawed -----	1803(1)	87
Lynx furs -----	1681	28
Mace, unground -----	1768(1)	78
Machinery, agricultural and parts, n.e.s. -	1604	4
Magney -----	1684	34
Mahogany lumber and logs -----	1803(1)(2)	87, 88
Mahuang (ephedra) -----	1669	22
Mangrove bark -----	1670	25
Manure salts -----	1745	66, 123
Manures, animal -----	1685	35
Manuscripts, n.s.p.f. -----	1714	48
Marmot fur -----	1681	28
Marten fur -----	1681	29
Maté, crude -----	1602	2
Metacresol -----	1651	14
Metal containers other than quicksilver flasks -----	1615	
Milking machines and parts -----	1604	4
Mineral oil, medicinal -----	1733	63
Mineral salts -----	1718	49
Mink fur -----	1681	29, 102
Mineral wax -----	1796	86
Mole fur -----	1681	29
Monazite sand -----	1721	51
Monkey fur -----	1681	32
Moss, crude or unmanufactured -----	1722	51
Mother-of-pearl shells -----	1738	64
Mowers (except lawn) and parts -----	1604	3
Muru-muru kernels -----	1727	54
Muskrat fur -----	1681	30
Myrobalans, fruit -----	1670	25
Myrrh -----	1686	39
Naphtha, not motor fuel -----	1733	60
Naphthalene, 79° melting point -----	1651	15
Needles, sewing or darning -----	1724	52
Nepheline syenite, crude -----	1719	50
Nets for otter-trawl fishing -----	1725	52
New Zealand fiber -----	1684	34

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Tariff</u> <u>per.</u>	<u>Page</u> <u>no.</u>
Newspapers, unbound -----	1726	52
Newsprint paper, standard -----	1772	79, 131
Nickel:		
Ore and matte -----	1734	63
Oxide -----	1734	63
Nitrate of soda -----	1766	76
Nitric acid -----	1601	1
Nut oils, n.e.s. -----	1732	59
Nutgalls -----	1670	25
Nutria fur -----	1681	30
Oakum -----	1729	54
Ocelot fur -----	1681	31
Oils, ess ntial or distilled -----	1731	55-58
Oils, expressed or extracted -----	1732	58, 59
Oil seeds and oil-bearing materials -----	1727	52
Oiticica oil -----	1732	59
Opossum fur -----	1681	30
Orange-flower or neroli oil -----	1731	57
Oriental wood logs -----	1803(2)	89
Origanum leaves, in bulk or bales -----	1722	51
Origanum oil -----	1731	57
Osmiridium -----	1699	44
Osmium -----	1699	44
Ossein -----	1689	41
Otter fur -----	1681	30
Ouricury kernels -----	1727	54
Ouricury wax -----	1796	86
Oysters, fresh or frozen and seed -----	1761	72
Paintings, original -----	1807	94
Palladium -----	1699	44
Palm leaf fans -----	1674	26
Palm-kernel oil -----	1732	58
Palm-nut kernels -----	1727	53
Palm nuts -----	1727	53
Palm oil -----	1732	58
Palmarosa oil -----	1731	58
Papain -----	1669	23
Paper, newsprint -----	1772	79, 131
Paper-making materials (except wood pulp) --	1750	68, 125
Paraffin and paraffin wax -----	1733	62
Parchment -----	1736	63
Patchouli leaves -----	1669	23
Patna rice, cleaned -----	1752	69
Pawpaw juice -----	1669	23
Peat moss -----	1685	38
Pepper, white and black, unground -----	1768(1)	78
Perilla seed -----	1727	54
Perilla oil -----	1732	59
Periodicals, unbound -----	1726	52
Persian lamb fur -----	1681	28
Petroleum asphalt -----	1710	47
Petroleum jelly -----	1733	63
Phosphates, crude, n.e.s. -----	1740	64
Photographic films and dry plates, returned	1615	7
Pickets of wood -----	1805	93
Pickled skins -----	1765	75
Pigeons, fancy or racing -----	1741	65
Pimento, unground -----	1768(1)	78
Pitch of coal, etc. -----	1651	16
Pituitary glands -----	1669	24
Plaster rock and gypsum, crude -----	1743	65
Platinum -----	1699	44, 45
	1744	65
Plows and parts -----	1604	2, 3
Poles, telegraph, telephone, etc. -----	1804	91
Pony fur -----	1681	30
Posts of wood -----	1804	92

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Tariff</u> <u>par.</u>	<u>Page</u> <u>No.</u>
Potash fertilizers -----	1745	65, 123
Potassium sodium, nitrate mixtures, crude -----	1635	38
Potassium sulphate, magnesia, and crude -----	1745	66, 123
Precipitated bone phosphate -----	1685	36
Prima vera, logs -----	1803(2)	89
Psyllium seed -----	1669	22
Pulp for paper making (except wood pulp) -----	1750	68, 125
Pulpwoods -----	1803(2)	90, 91, 135
Pyrethrum -----	1602	1
Pyridine -----	1651	15
Quartzite, n.s.p.f. -----	1775	80
Quinidine and its salts -----	1748	67
Quinine sulphate -----	1748	67
Quinoidine, powder of -----	1748	68
Rabbit fur -----	1681	26
Raccoon fur -----	1681	30
Radium salts -----	1749	68
Raffia -----	1684	34
Rags, for paper stock -----	1750	68
Railroad ties of wood:		
Hewn and sawed -----	1804	92
Ramie -----	1684	34
Rapeseed -----	1727	53
Rattan, unmanufactured -----	1806	93
Reclaimed rubber -----	1697	43
Red cedar shingles -----	1760	71
Reptile skins, raw -----	1765	75
Residual fuel oil -----	1733	61
Rhodium -----	1699	45
Rhubarb -----	1669	23
Roots (drugs, not edible) -----	1669	23
Rope, waste -----	1704	46
Rosewood lumber and logs -----	1803(1)(2)	87, 89
Rubber and allied gums, unmanufactured -----	1697	42- 44, 109
Raw silk -----	1763	73, 127
Sable fur -----	1681	31
Sago, crude and flour -----	1753	69
Salt cake -----	1766	76
Sand, n.s.p.f. -----	1775	81
Sandalwood -----	1669	23
Sand-blast machines and parts -----	1643	11
Santonin and salts -----	1754	69
Satinwood lumber and logs -----	1803(1)(2)	87, 89
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f. -----	1755	70
Sawed lumber and timber -----	1803(1)	87
Scallops, fresh, not frozen -----	1761	72
Sculptures, original -----	1807	94
Sea herring, fresh or frozen -----	1756	70
Sealskins (not fur) -----	1765	76
Selenium and salts -----	1758	71
Senna -----	1669	22
Separators, cream, and parts -----	1604	2
Sesame seed -----	1727	52
Shark skins -----	1678	26
Sheep:		
Dip -----	1759	71
For breeding -----	1606(a)	5
Fur -----	1681	28

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Tariff</u> <u>par.</u>	<u>Page</u> <u>No.</u>
Sheep and lamb skins:		
Pickled skivers, split, grain side -----	1765	74
Shellac, bleached and unbleached -----	1707	46
Shells, unmanufactured -----	1738	64
Shingle bolts -----	1803(2)	90
Shingles -----	1760	71
Shooks, returned as boxes or barrels		
containing merchandise -----	1615	7
Silica -----	1775	80
Silk cocoons raw, and waste, n.s.p.f. -----	1762	73, 127
Silverware produced prior to the year 1830 -----	1811	95
Sisal fibers -----	1684	33
Skeletons and anatomical preparations -----	1764	73
Sketches, original -----	1807	94
Skins, raw -----	1765	74-76
Skins of India water buffalo -----	1691	41
Skunk fur -----	1681	31
Slack -----	1650	13
Smelts, fresh or frozen -----	1756	70
Soap bark or quillaya -----	1669	24
Sodium:		
Cyanide -----	1667	20
Nitrate and sulphate -----	1766	76
Softwood logs -----	1803(2)	88
Spanish cedar lumber and logs -----	1803(1)(2)	87, 88
Spices, unground -----	1768(1)(2)	77-79
Spiny lobsters, canned or not -----	1761	72
Spruce logs -----	1803(2)	88
Spruce gum -----	1686	39
Squirrel fur -----	1681	31
Stained or painted glass windows -----	1810	94
Stamps, postage or revenue -----	1771	79
Statuary:		
For religious, educational, and		
scientific purposes -----	1773	80
Original -----	1807	94
Staves:		
Of wood -----	1805	92
Returned as boxes or barrels containing		
merchandise -----	1615	7
Sticks, of specified woods cut into		
lengths for umbrellas, etc. -----	1806	93, 94
Stones, precious and semiprecious -----	1668	21
Straw pulp -----	1750	68, 125
Strontianite -----	1776	81
Sugar machinery and parts -----	1604	4
Sulphur, n.e.s. -----	1777	81
Sulphuric acid -----	1601	1
Sunflower oil (denatured) -----	1732	58
Sum fiber -----	1684	34
Tamarinds -----	1779	81
Tankage -----	1685	36, 105
Tantalum ore -----	1719	51
Tapioca and tapioca flour -----	1781	82
Tar, coal, etc. -----	1651	16
Tea:		
Impure -----	1783(a)	82
N.S.P.F. -----	1783(b)	83
Thrashing machines -----	1604	4
Timber -----	1803(1)	86, 87
Tin:		
Bars, blocks, etc. -----	1786	84
Ore, etc. -----	1785	83

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Titanium ore -----	1719	50
Tobacco, stems -----	1787	84
Toluene (toluol) -----	1651	15
Topped crude oil -----	1733	62
Tortoise shell, unmanufactured -----	1738	64
Tractors and parts -----	1604	3
Tragasol (locust gum bean) -----	1686	39
Traprock -----	1775	80
Tripoli and rottenstone -----	1775	81
Tucum kernels -----	1727	54
Tussah silk -----	1763	73, 127
Turmeric -----	1789	84
Turtles -----	1790	84
Twine, binding, etc. -----	1622	9
Unfinished oils (except topped crude) -----	1733	62
Uranium, oxide and salts of -----	1792	85
Vegetable drugs, not edible -----	1669	23, 24
Vegetable fiber, n.s.p.f. -----	1684	34
Vegetable tallow -----	1794	85
Vegetable wax, n.e.s. -----	1796	85
Violas -----	1811	95
Violins -----	1811	95
Violoncellos -----	1811	95
Wafers, not edible -----	1795	85
Wagons, agricultural -----	1604	4
Waste:		
Material for paper making -----	1750	68
Rope -----	1704	46
Sugar sack cloth -----	1617	8
Wattle bark -----	1670	25
Wax:		
Carnauba -----	1796	85
Mineral, ceresin -----	1796	86
Ouricury -----	1796	86
Vegetable, n. e. s. -----	1796	85
Weasel furs -----	1681	31
White pepper, unground -----	1768(1)	78
Wild silk -----	1763	73, 127
Witherite, crude, unground -----	1801	86
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FREE LIST

Introduction

This volume, number XVI in the series of reports prepared by the Tariff Commission giving pertinent data on the items listed for consideration in the proposed trade-agreement negotiations, consists primarily of a tabulation of all commodities on the Free List (Schedule 16) of the Tariff Act of 1930 that have been listed by the Trade Agreements Committee for consideration in negotiations with countries of the so-called "nuclear" group. In addition to statistical data for each article this volume contains 19 digests of fuller pertinent information for some of the more important commodities on the Free List that are not subject to import-excise taxes.

The table includes Free List commodities subject to import-excise taxes as well as those which are not taxable. Free List items subject to import-excise taxes are treated as dutiable commodities the digests for which appear along with digests on related dutiable items in volumes I to XV of this series.

The items in the table are arranged according to tariff paragraphs and are indexed alphabetically. For each commodity or statistical class the total value of imports in 1939, 1943 and 1945 are shown together with the imports from the country or countries listed for negotiation and from the other principal sources. Where it is not obvious, a brief description of the commodity and its principal use or uses are given and if a digest has been prepared, or if the item has been bound on the Free List in an existing trade agreement, that fact too is stated.

The tabulation covers about 530 items of which about 30 are subject to import-excise taxes and are covered by digests which appear in other volumes. In 1939 imports from all countries of the items considered in this volume which are not subject to import-excise taxes were valued at \$1,182,000,000 or about 85 percent of the total imports free of duty (and of import-excise taxes) in that year, and about 52 percent of total imports free, dutiable, and taxable.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1601	Sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol -----	8206.0	1939 1943 1945	27 439 143	CANADA, 16 CANADA, 439 CANADA, 143	Mexico, 11	One of the most widely used industrial chemicals. Bound - Canada and Mexico.
1601	Nitric acid -----	8211.5	1939 1943 1945	30 7 None	NORWAY, 20 NORWAY, none	Belgium, 2; Canada, 8 Canada, 7	A corrosive liquid used extensively in making explosives, dyes, drugs, nitrates, etc.
1602	Pyrethrum, or insect flowers, crude -----	2202.0	1939	3,174	BRAZIL, 10 UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 1,466)	Japan, 1,636	Pyrethrum is used in the production of insect sprays and powders and is particularly valuable in that it is ordinarily nontoxic to warm-blooded animals. Bound - Peru.
			1943	1,145	BRAZIL, 118 UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 988)	Belgian Congo, 39	
			1945	4,765	BRAZIL, 356 UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 3,489)	Belgian Congo, 916	
1602	Licorice root, crude -----	2203.0	1939	1,391	SYRIA (LEBANON, 134)	Turkey, 701; Soviet Union, 307; Italy, 188; Greece, 55	The root is the source of licorice extract which is used in medicine, but is chiefly used for flavoring tobacco, snuff, and candy. Bound - Turkey.
			1943	8	SYRIA (LEBANON, 6)	Turkey, 1; United Kingdom, 1	
			1945	879	SYRIA (LEBANON, none)	Turkey, 662; Soviet Union, 184	
1602	Aloes, crude -----	221.02	1939	232	NETHERLANDS (Curaçao, 219)	Union of So. Africa, 6; Venezuela, 4	Used principally in the manufacture of laxative preparations. Bound - Netherlands.
			1943	435	NETHERLANDS (Curaçao, 308)	Venezuela, 85; Dominican Republic, 20	
			1945	181	NETHERLANDS (Curaçao, 124)	Venezuela, 36; Union of So. Africa, 10	
1602	Buchu leaves, crude -----	221.11	1939 1943 1945	38 105 113	UNION OF SO. AFRICA, 38 UNION OF SO. AFRICA, 105 UNION OF SO. AFRICA, 113		A crude drug used in medicine as a diuretic and tonic.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1602	Ipecac, crude	221.45	1939 1943 1945	61 325 94	BRAZIL, 15 BRAZIL, 188 BRAZIL, none	Nicaragua, 34; 12 Costa Rica, Nicaragua, 99; 33 Costa Rica, Nicaragua, 57; 25 Costa Rica,	Used in the manufacture of medicinal preparations for use as emetics and in the treatment of amoebic dysentery. Bound - Brazil and Colombia.
1602	Mate, crude	221.57	1939 1943 1945	- 1/ 1	BRAZIL, none BRAZIL, none BRAZIL, 1		Crude mate, also known as yerba mate, Paraguay or Brazilian tea, consists of the dried leaves and twigs of an evergreen tree native to certain parts of South America. In many countries of South America, mate is consumed in large quantities and enjoys a popularity similar to that of coffee in the United States. Bound - Brazil and Argentina. See digest on "Mate, advanced in value," par. 35, vol. I, part 1.
1604	Cream separators, valued not over \$50 each	7850.0	1939 1943 1945	510 1/ 92	CANADA 1/ CANADA 1/ CANADA, 41	Sweden, 315; Finland, 154 Sweden, 51	Small, hand-operated types for use on small dairy farms. Bound - Finland and Canada. See digest on "Cream separators valued over \$50 each," par. 372, vol. III, part 3.
1604	Parts of cream separators valued not over \$50 each.	789.09	1939 1943 1945	43 1/ 11	BELGIUM, 27; CANADA, 1/ BELGIUM, none; CANADA 1/ BELGIUM, 3; CANADA, 1	Sweden, 12; Finland, 3 Sweden, 7	Bound - Finland and Canada.
1604	Plows and cultivators	7860.0	1939 1943 1945	145 152 689	CANADA, 85 CANADA, 152 CANADA, 689	Switzerland, 59 Australia 1/ Mexico 1/	Bound - Canada.
1604	Harrow, tooth or disk	789.00	1939 1943 1945	19 9 41	CANADA, 18 CANADA, 9 CANADA, 40	Finland, 1	Bound - Canada

1/ Less than 500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1604	Drills and planters	789.01	1939 1943 1945	20 8 191	CANADA, 19 CANADA, 8 CANADA, 191		Bound - Canada.
1604	Horse rakes	789.02	1939 1943 1945	3 1 20	CANADA, 3 CANADA, 1 CANADA, 20		Horse operated rakes for hay. Bound - Canada.
1604	Mowers (except lawn mowers)	789.03	1939 1943 1945	8 10 29	CANADA, 8 CANADA, 10 CANADA, 29		Bound - Canada.
1604	Parts of plows, cultivators, tooth or disk harrows, drills, planters, horse- rakes, and mowers.	789.15	1939	476	CANADA, 436	Germany, 24; Switzerland, 9	Bound - Canada.
1604	Tractors	7870.0	1943 1945	502 1,153	CANADA, 502 CANADA, 1,111	Switzerland, 30	Tractors and parts, in some years, have comprised over half the total value of imports admitted duty-free under the provisions of par. 1604. Most of the imports were made in an American-owned plant in the British Isles no longer operated. (See comment on tractors).
			1939	100	UNITED KINGDOM, 77	Switzerland, 17; Canada, 3; Mexico, 3	
			1943 1945	12 51	UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, 4	Canada, 11; Mexico, 1 Canada, 24; Switzerland, 22	
1604	Parts of tractors	789.10	1939 1943 1945	211 426 1,566	UNITED KINGDOM, 152 UNITED KINGDOM, 122 UNITED KINGDOM, 122	Canada, 55; Mexico 2 Canada, 303 Canada, 1,444	
1604	Combines	7880.0	1939 1943 1945	291 238 2,786	CANADA, 287 CANADA, 237 CANADA, 2786	Argentina, 4	Grain harvesters. Bound - Canada.
1604	Parts of combines	789.11	1939 1943 1945	107 128 641	CANADA, 100 CANADA, 128 CANADA, 641	Germany, 5	Bound - Canada.
1604	Headers, harvesters, and reapers, n.s.p.f.	7880.5	1939 1943 1945	120 22 1,056	CANADA, 119 CANADA, 22 CANADA, 1,054	United Kingdom, 1	Agricultural machinery used in harvesting grain. Bound - Canada.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1604	Parts of headers, harvesters, and reapers, n.s.p.f.	789.12	1939 1943 1945	103 1/ 110 684	CANADA, 102 CANADA, 110 CANADA, 684		Bound - Canada.
1604	Threshing machines -----	789.04	1939 1943 1945	319 91 116	CANADA, 319 CANADA, 91 CANADA, 116		Bound - Canada.
1604	Sugar-making machinery and parts -----	789.06	1939 1943 1945	67 9 41	UNITED KINGDOM, 11; CUBA, 9 UNITED KINGDOM, 1; CUBA, 4 UNITED KINGDOM, 13; CUBA, 2	Belgium, 39 Canada, 4 Mexico, 10; France, 8; Dominican Republic, 5 Finland, 15	Bound - Canada.
1604	Milking machines and parts -----	789.07	1939 1943 1945	245 722 1,003	CANADA, 230 CANADA, 722 CANADA, 1,003		Bound - Canada.
1604	Wagons and carts, agricultural -----	789.08	1939 1943 1945	2/ 1 2/	CANADA 2/ CANADA, 1/ CANADA 2/		Bound - Canada.
1604	Agricultural machinery, implements, and parts, n.s.s.	789.19	1939 1943 1945	222 72 264	CANADA, 130 CANADA, 57 CANADA, 260	United Kingdom, 25; Belgium, 18; Sweden, 12; Italy, 11 United Kingdom, 13; Australia, 2	Includes a variety of agricultural implements used on farms in connection with seed planting, soil cultivation, and other operations. Bound - Canada.
1606(a)	Horses, male, for breeding -----	0840.0	1939 1943 1945	157 4 144	UNITED KINGDOM, 58; BELGIUM, 5 5 UNITED KINGDOM, none; BELGIUM, none UNITED KINGDOM, 79; BELGIUM, none	Argentina, 58; France, 18; Canada, 16 Canada, 4 Australia, 20; Eire, 18; Panama Canal Zone, 12	Largely thoroughbred saddle horses. Bound - Belgium and United Kingdom.

1/ Includes 1,920 pounds oil, taxable at 3¢ pound and 6,324 pounds, taxable at 1½¢ pound. This represents oil in tanks or tankcases of imported machines.
2/ Less than 500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1606(a)	Horses, female, for breeding	0840.1	1939 1943 1945	156 10 58	UNITED KINGDOM, 87; BELGIUM, 18 UNITED KINGDOM, 2; BELGIUM, none UNITED KINGDOM, 1; BELGIUM, none	Canada, 19; France, 13; Argentina, 10; Jamaica, 6 Canada, 8 Eire, 24; Argentina, 19 Canada, 13 United Kingdom, 19; Mexico, 2 United Kingdom, 6; Mexico, 1 United Kingdom, 6 United Kingdom, 49; Mexico, 4 Mexico, 40; United Kingdom, 19 United Kingdom, 32 Canada, 12; Germany, 1/ 10 Canada, 20 Canada, 39	Largely thoroughbred saddle horses. Bound - Belgium and United Kingdom.
1606(a)	Bulls, for breeding	0860.0	1939 1943 1945	123 518 609	CANADA, 101 CANADA, 511 CANADA, 602	United Kingdom, 19; Mexico, 2 United Kingdom, 6; Mexico, 1 United Kingdom, 6 United Kingdom, 49; Mexico, 4 Mexico, 40; United Kingdom, 19 United Kingdom, 32 Canada, 12; Germany, 1/ 10 Canada, 20 Canada, 39	Entered for improvement of United States herds. Bound - Canada and Mexico.
1606(a)	Cows for breeding	0860.1	1939 1943 1945	818 3,393 3,987	CANADA, 764 CANADA, 3,334 CANADA, 3,955	United Kingdom, 49; Mexico, 4 Mexico, 40; United Kingdom, 19 United Kingdom, 32 Canada, 12; Germany, 1/ 10 Canada, 20 Canada, 39	Entered for improvement of United States herds. Bound - Canada and Mexico.
1606(a)	Dogs, for breeding	0880.0	1939 1943 1945	95 24 56	UNITED KINGDOM, 71 UNITED KINGDOM, 4 UNITED KINGDOM, 17	Canada, 12; Germany, 1/ 10 Canada, 20 Canada, 39	Bound - United Kingdom
1606(a)	Goats, for breeding	0890.2	1939 1943 1945	2/ 2/ 2/	CANADA 2/ CANADA 2/ CANADA 2/		Milk goats for improvement of domestic herds.
1606(a)	Hogs, for breeding	0890.3	1939 1943 1945	5 20 22	CANADA, 5 CANADA, 20 CANADA, 22		Probably bacon-type animals. Bound - Canada.
1606(a)	Sheep, for breeding	0890.4	1939 1943 1945	57 97 95	CANADA, 56 CANADA, 95 CANADA, 79	Mexico, 1 United Kingdom, 2 Australia, 8; United Kingdom, 7	Entered for improvement of United States herds. Bound - Canada.

1/ Includes Austria.
2/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1606(a)	Animals for breeding (except horses, bulls, cows, hogs, sheep, and dogs).	0890.5	1939 1943 1945	1/ None 2	CANADA 1/ CANADA, 2		Cats, and occasionally a donkey.
1607	Wild animals and birds for exhibition, not for sale or profit.	0895.4	1939 1943 1945	20 1/ 8	UNION OF SO. AFRICA, 1 UNION OF SO. AFRICA, none UNION OF SO. AFRICA 1/ NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 275)	British E. Africa, 3; Germany, 3 British E. Africa, 6 British Malaya, 107	These animals and birds are imported for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific or educational purposes. A vegetable dyeing and tanning material. Bound - Netherlands.
1609	Gambier and extracts of -----	2308.0	1939 1943 1945	382 - -	UNITED KINGDOM (Jamaica, 20) UNITED KINGDOM (Jamaica, 49) UNITED KINGDOM (Jamaica, 10)	Ecuador, 26 Dominican Republic, 55; Ecuador, 30 Ecuador, 12 Netherlands, 1	A vegetable dye of a yellow-orange hue, used largely for coloring butter. Bound - Ecuador and United Kingdom.
1609	Cudbear archil-archil liquid, and extracts.	232.13	1939 1943 1945	8 None None	UNITED KINGDOM, 7		Vegetable dyes obtained from lichens and used to impart a purplish-red color in sirups and elixirs.
1611	Argols, tartar, and wine lees, etc. -----	8329.0	1939 1943 1945	1,217 106 2,871	FRANCE, 301 (Algeria, 364) FRANCE, none (Algeria, none) FRANCE, 969 (Algeria, 459)	Italy, 359; Portugal, 123 Argentina, 66; French Morocco, 23; Portugal, 16 Argentina, 337; Portugal, 331; Spain 261	Byproducts of wine making, they are used as raw material for the production of tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Rochelle salt, and tartar emetic. Bound - Argentina. See digest on Tartar emetic, par. 8, vol. I, part 1.

1/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1612	Arrowroot, crude or manufactured, and arrowroot starch and flour.	1229.0	1939 1943 1945	463 355 267	UNITED KINGDOM (British W. Indies, 1/ 457) UNITED KINGDOM (British W. Indies, 1/ 254) (Jamaica, 75) UNITED KINGDOM (British W. Indies, 1/ 175) (Jamaica, 66)	Brazil, 25 Brazil, 26	Bound - United Kingdom. See digest on "Starches," paragraph 83, etc., vol. I, part 2, Sec. 2.
1613	Arsenic sulphide -----	837.05	1939 1943 1945	83 None 53	BELGIUM, 46 BELGIUM, none	Germany, 2/ 22; France, 14 Peru, 53	Available in two commercial forms: arsenic disulfide or realgar, used as a paint pigment and coloring agent in ceramics; and arsenic trisulfide or orpiment used as a paint pigment.
1615	Returned photographic dry plates and films, exposed abroad (except commercial moving-picture films).	9919.3	1939 1943 1945	33 71 52	NETHERLANDS, none NETHERLANDS, none NETHERLANDS, none	Canada, 26; Venezuela, 2 Mexico, 22; Canada, 15 Mexico, 27; Canada, 15; Spain 4	This paragraph provides for the return free of duty of plates and films of United States manufacture exposed abroad, under regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Photographic dry plates and films are returned to be developed or salvaged.
1615	Shooks and staves of United States production returned as boxes or barrels containing merchandise.	9912.1	1939 1943 1945	102 11 7	CUBA, 15 CUBA, none CUBA, 3	France, 42; United Kingdom, 36 Jamaica, 6 Barbados, 2; Jamaica, 1	These shocks and staves are produced in the United States, exported, and re-turned. Fruit boxes in which ends and partitions are of foreign manufacture are dutiable under paragraph 408.
1615	Containers of domestic or foreign manufacture exported empty and returned filled, or exported filled and re-turned empty or filled: Metal containers other than quicksilver flasks ----- Containers not of metal -----	9920.5 9920.9	1939 1943 1945 1939 1943 1945	2,568 2,722 3,216 669 1,558 2,356	CANADA, 407 CANADA, 838 CANADA, 755 CANADA, 356 CANADA, 828 CANADA, 1,037	United Kingdom, 169; Curacao (N.W.I.), 174; Honduras, 161; Bermuda, 116 Mexico, 287; Curacao (N.W.I.), 229; Cuba, 201 Mexico, 328; Curacao, 322; Brazil, 411; Argentina, 155; Liberia, 11; Cuba, 34 Italy, 96; Cuba, 173 Mexico, 369; Cuba, 125 Mexico, 1,065; Cuba, 125	Typical items are oil barrels, metal beer kegs, and cylinders for gasses shipped under pressure.

1/ Other than Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago.
2/ Includes Austria.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1616	Asbestos, unmanufactured: All chrysotile crudes	5500.0	1939	1,205	UNITED KINGDOM (British So. Africa 1/594)		See digests on "Asbestos manufactures, paragraph 1501, vol. XV, part 1, and on "Asbestos, unmanufactured," paragraph 1616 in this volume. Bound - United Kingdom and Canada.
			1943	4,642	CANADA, 547 UNITED KINGDOM (British So. Africa 1/3739) CANADA, 701	Mozambique, 107	
			1945	964	UNITED KINGDOM (British So. Africa 1/495) CANADA, 294	Soviet Union, 174	
	Blue (crocidolite) and amosite asbestos crudes	5500.1	1939	668	CANADA, none; UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 596	United Kingdom, 41; Italy, 23	
			1943	2,383	CANADA, 8; UNION OF SO. AFRICA, 2,343	British So. Africa 1/29	
			1945	1,401	CANADA 2/; UNION OF SO. AFRICA, 1,363	So. Rhodesia, 37	
	Spinning or textile asbestos fibers	5501.0	1939	1,599	CANADA, 1,599		
			1943	3,186	CANADA, 3,136		
			1945	2,637	CANADA, 2,637	Soviet Union, 50	
	Asbestos shingle fiber	5501.1	1939	1,883	CANADA, 1,773		
			1943	5,244	CANADA, 5,344	Soviet Union, 110	
			1945	4,089	CANADA, 4,089		
1617	Asbestos paper fiber	5501.9	1939	1,006	CANADA, 1,006		Bound - Canada. Bound - Canada. Bound - Canada. Bound - Canada. Used to bale cotton and some of fiber used in making "rewoven bagging." Bound - United Kingdom. See digest on "Cotton bagging," paragraph 1019, vol. X.
			1943	2,370	CANADA, 2,370		
			1945	2,379	CANADA, 2,379		
	Asbestos crudes, fibers, and stucco, n.e.p.f., and sands and refuse containing not over 15 percent foreign matter-	5502.1	1939	2,734	CANADA, 2,651		
			1943	5,129	CANADA, 5,129	Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus, 69	
			1945	4,814	CANADA, 4,814		
	Waste bagging and waste sugar sack cloth -	3243.0	1939	584	UNITED KINGDOM, 254	Canada, 117; France 79	
			1943	94	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Canada, 93	
			1945	211	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Canada, 209	

1/ Other than Union of South Africa.
2/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1619	Cinchona and other bark from which quinine may be extracted.	2201.0	1939 1943 1945	857 1,168 1,094	NETHERLANDS, none (Netherlands Indies, 851) NETHERLANDS, none (Netherlands Indies, none) NETHERLANDS, none (Netherlands Indies, none)	Ecuador, 3 Colombia, 419; Bolivia, 304; Ecuador, 229; Guatemala, 151 Colombia, 227; Ecuador, 239; Peru, 226; Bolivia, 383	Crude drug used as raw material for manufacture of quinine. Bound - Netherlands, Ecuador, and Peru.
1621	Bibles	9503.0	1939 1943 1945	356 234 231	UNITED KINGDOM, 326 UNITED KINGDOM, 234 UNITED KINGDOM, 227	Belgium, 19	Bound - United Kingdom
1622	Binding twine of single ply, not exceeding 750 feet to the pound, made from manilla, New Zealand hemp, henequen, jute or Tampico fiber, sisal grass, or sunn, or a mixture of any two or more of them.	3411.0	1939 1943 1945	2,421 4,556 4,291	NETHERLANDS, 817 NETHERLANDS, none NETHERLANDS, none	Canada, 530; Belgium, 438; Mexico, 244 Mexico, 3,119; Canada, 1,383; Cuba, 54 Mexico, 2,651; Canada, 1,640	Bound - Mexico. See digest on "Cordage (rope) of hard fibers, and of bast fibers, except hemp and jute; and cords and twines of hard fibers, including binding (binder) twine," paragraph 1005, vol. X.
1624	Fish sounds	098.20	1939 1943 1945	22 44 43	CHINA, 7 CHINA, none CHINA, none	Iceland, 5; Canada, 3; Hong Kong, 3; Mexico, 3 Venezuela, 23; India, 9; Canada, 7; Mexico, 5 Mexico, 30; Venezuela, 12	Fish sounds are the air or swim bladders of fish. They are used principally in the manufacture of isinglass and glue and by Orientals as food and medicine. Bound - Mexico.
1628	Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps and charts, imported by authority or for use of the United States or the Library of Congress.	9503.1	1939 1943 1945	18 87 43	UNITED KINGDOM, 3 UNITED KINGDOM, 11 UNITED KINGDOM, 15	Netherlands, 10 Canada, 51; Costa Rica, 8 France, 7; Afghanistan, 7	Bound - United Kingdom.
1629	Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, lithographic printsm and charts, printed more than 20 years; publications of scientific or literary associations or academies issued for subscribers and exchanges; publications (not advertising matter) issued by individuals for gratuitous private circulation; and public documents of foreign Governments.	9501.0	1939 1943 1945	2,141 439 1,336	UNITED KINGDOM, 976 UNITED KINGDOM, 200 UNITED KINGDOM, 381	Belgium, 434; Switzerland, 151; Canada, 121; France, 89 Canada, 218 Canada, 752; Argentina, 150	Bound - United Kingdom.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1630	Books and pamphlets, printed wholly or chiefly in languages other than English.	9500.0	1939	1,292	FRANCE, 189	Germany 1/ 502; Netherlands, 131; United Kingdom, 70; Italy, 50; Cuba, 44; Japan, 43	Includes books of any kind in foreign languages, irrespective of text.
			1943	283	FRANCE 2/	Canada, 74; Argentina, 59; Germany 1/ 48; United Kingdom, 40; Mexico, 13	
			1945	597	FRANCE, 93	Argentina, 115; Sweden, 34; Canada, 87; United Kingdom, 41; Mexico, 36; Switzerland, 53; Spain, 48	
1631	Books, maps, etc., for educational or religious purposes, etc., not for sale.	9503.2	1939	421	UNITED KINGDOM, 265	Germany 1/ 46; Netherlands, 30; France, 21; Canada, 19	Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943 1945	163 200	UNITED KINGDOM, 115 UNITED KINGDOM, 135	Canada, 39 Canada, 28; Netherlands, 25	
1632 1798	Household furniture, wearing apparel, and personal effects, not merchandise.	9950.0	1939	6,925	CANADA, 1,025	Germany 1/ 2,550; United Kingdom, 739; Netherlands, 591; France, 510; Italy, 277	Paragraph 1632 provides for the entry free of duty of "books, libraries, usual and reasonable furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale." Statistical class 9950.0 includes, in addition to the items in paragraph 1632, imports under paragraphs 1739, 1747, and 1798. These consist of personal effects of deceased United States citizens (1739), professional books and tools of immigrants (1747), and personal effects of arriving persons (1798). Imports under paragraphs 1739 and 1747 are not subject to negotiations.
			1943	1,535	CANADA, 797	United Kingdom, 161; Portugal, 50; Brazil, 45; Bermuda, 38; Argentina, 34	
			1945	2,294	CANADA, 1,000	United Kingdom, 295; Brazil, 156; France, 140; Argentina, 95; Mexico, 66; Cuba, 50	

1/ Includes Austria.
2/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1636	Brazilian pebble (quartz crystals), unmanufactured.	5120.6	1939 1943 1945	139 11,410 6,191	BRAZIL, 139 BRAZIL, 11,407 BRAZIL, 6,191	Guatemala, 2	Strategic item used in radio, radar, and telephone equipment; and in the manufacture of fused quartz.
1641	Calcium cyanamid or lime nitrogen -----	8502.0	1939 1943 1945	3,174 3,819 4,271	CANADA, 3,174 CANADA, 3,819 CANADA, 4,271		A grayish-black powder or granular material containing approximately 65 percent of calcium cyanamide. It is used mainly as a nitrogenous fertilizer. Other uses are for the production of sodium cyanide melamine and guanidine. Bound - Canada.
1641	Calcium nitrate (nitrate of lime) -----	8503.0	1939 1943 1945	553 None None	NORWAY, 553		Used principally as fertilizer.
1642	Calcium arsenate -----	837.09	1939 1943 1945	55 1/ None	BELGIUM, 10 BELGIUM, none	Japan, 39	A white poisonous powder, used as an agricultural insecticide, principally for combatting the cotton boll weevil.
1643	Linotype and other type-setting machines -	7781.8	1939 1943 1945	15 6 7	UNITED KINGDOM, 7 UNITED KINGDOM, 4 UNITED KINGDOM, 4	Canada, 7 Brazil, 1; Canada, 2	
1643	Sand-blast machines and parts -----	7781.0	1939 1943 1945	9 131 43	CANADA, 2 CANADA, 131 CANADA, 43	Sweden, 7	Sand-blast machines were placed on the free list because at the time the tariff act was written custom foreign made machines embodied advanced features for the protection of workmen. Domestic machines are now adequate in this respect, and imports have been small for many years.
1645	Chalk, crude, not ground, belted, precipitated, etc.	5391.0	1939 1943 1945	78 21 32	UNITED KINGDOM, 40 UNITED KINGDOM, 21 UNITED KINGDOM, 32	France, 33; Belgium, 5	Crude chalk is a form of limestone and consists almost entirely of calcium carbonate. It is used in foreign countries for the manufacture of cement; in the United States almost entirely as whitening. Bound - United Kingdom. See digests on "Whiting", "Manufactures of chalk", and "Precipitated chalk", paragraph 20, and "Crude chalk, paragraph 1645, all in vol. I, part 1.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1647	Chrome ore	6213.0	1939	3,815	UNITED KINGDOM (British So. Africa/ 999); FRANCE (French Oceania, 281); SOVIET UNION, none	Union of So. Africa, 780; Philippine Islands, 635; Cuba, 361; Turkey, 324	Used in large quantities by steel industry; also used in chemical and refractory industries. Bound - United Kingdom and Turkey. See digest on "Chromium metal", paragraph 302(k), vol. III, part 1.
			1943	16,433	UNITED KINGDOM (British So. Africa/ 3,856); FRANCE (French Oceania, 400)	Cuba, 3,592; Turkey, 2,181; Union of So. Africa, 1,068	
			1945	17,530	SOVIET UNION, 4,162 UNITED KINGDOM (British So. Africa/ 2,949); FRANCE (French Oceania, 684); SOVIET UNION, 7,271	Cuba, 3,588; Turkey, 1,709; Union of So. Africa, 1,057	
1649	Crude dried citron	1326.2	1939	5	UNITED KINGDOM (Palestine, 5)		Dried citron is used for the same general purposes as citron in brine, namely, in baking and in the manufacture of fruit sirups and liqueurs, but is far less important.
			1943	None		Italy, 31	
			1945	37	UNITED KINGDOM (Palestine, 6)		
1650	Anthracite coal	5000.0	1939	1,859	SOVIET UNION, 1,275	United Kingdom, 475; Canada, 59	
			1943	1,400	SOVIET UNION, none	United Kingdom, 1,399	
			1945	1	SOVIET UNION, none		
1650	Bituminous coal and shale	5002.0	1939	1,228	CANADA, 912	United Kingdom, 316	
			1943	2,635	CANADA, 2,582	United Kingdom, 52	
			1945	2/ 1,666	CANADA, 1,663	United Kingdom, 2	

1/ Other than Union of South Africa.
2/ Includes 1 thousand dollars taxable.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1650	Coal and coke briquets	5009.0	1939 1943 1945	6 1 4	BELGIUM, 6 BELGIUM, none BELGIUM, none	Canada, 1 Canada, 4	Because of "balance of trade" clause and "treaty provision", tax of 10 cents per 100 pounds under sec. 3423 of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply to imports from principal sources. Tax would apply to imports from Germany, if any. See digest on "Slack and culm and briquets", paragraph 1650, vol. III, part 3.
1650	Slack and culm	5013.1	1939 1943 1945	284 421 575	CANADA, 284 CANADA, 418 CANADA, 575	United Kingdom, 3	See digest on "Slack and culm and briquets", paragraph 1650, vol. III, part 3.
1650	Coke	5008.0	1939 1943 1945	1,387 1,113 573	CANADA, 1,129 CANADA, 1,108 CANADA, 573	Belgium, 153; United Kingdom, 79 United Kingdom, 5	Because of "balance of trade" clause and "treaty provision", tax of 10 cents per 100 pounds under sec. 3423 of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply to imports from most important sources. Tax would apply to imports from Germany, if any. See digest on "Coke", paragraph 1650, vol. III, part 3.
1651	Dead or creosote oil	8000.0	1939	5,769	UNITED KINGDOM, 2,576; BELGIUM, 1,140	Japan, 594; Germany \checkmark 557; Soviet Union, 526; Netherlands, 313 Canada, 272; Mexico, 19	A coal-tar crude used principally in impregnating wood to preserve it against decay. Bound - United Kingdom and Belgium.
1651	Acenaphthene, fluorene, methylanthracene, and methylnaphthalene.	801.00	1943 1945	294 300	UNITED KINGDOM, 1; BELGIUM, none UNITED KINGDOM, 12; BELGIUM, none	Canada, 271; Australia, 17	
			1939 1943 1945	3 None 4	UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, 4	Germany \checkmark 3	Coal-tar crudes used in organic syntheses and in the manufacture of dyes. Bound - United Kingdom.

\checkmark Includes Austria.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1651	Benzene (benzol) -----	801.03	1939 1943 1945	39 2,967 2,131	UNITED KINGDOM, none CANADA, 39 UNITED KINGDOM, 2,899; CANADA, none UNITED KINGDOM, 1,973; CANADA, 83	Australia, 68 Australia, 75	An important coal-tar product used as a solvent and as a raw material in the synthesis of a large number of intermediates (par. 27) and finished coal-tar products (par. 28). Bound - Canada and United Kingdom.
1651	Carbazole, less than 65 percent pure -----	801.04	1939 1943 1945	None None None	UNITED KINGDOM		A coal-tar hydrocarbon obtained from anthracene oil and used in the manufacture of dyes and intermediates. Carbazole (65% or more pure) is classified in paragraph 27(a)(1). Bound - United Kingdom. See digest on "Acetanilide and other coal-tar intermediates", paragraph 27(a), Vol. 1, part 1.
1651	Cresylic acid -----	801.05	1939 1943 1945	444 1,858 1,437	UNITED KINGDOM, 411 UNITED KINGDOM, 1,858 UNITED KINGDOM, 1,406	Germany 1/ 27; Austria, 6 Australia, 26; Canada, 5	Crude cresylic acid is a mixture containing less than 75 percent tar acids. It is used principally in the manufacture of plastics materials and plasticizers. Lesser amounts are used in the manufacture of disinfectants, insecticides, and synthetic organic chemicals. Bound - United Kingdom. See digest on "Dutiable tar acids, except phenal", paragraph 27, vol. I, part 1.
1651	Metacresol, orthocresol, and paracresol, less than 75 percent pure. -----	801.07	1939 1943 1945	None None 3	UNITED KINGDOM UNITED KINGDOM, none	Australia, 3	Mixtures of metacresol, orthocresol, and paracresol, less than 75 percent pure, would probably be classified in paragraph 1651 as *** all other distillates, which yield in distilling below 190° C, a quantity of tar acids less than 5 percent of the original distillate ***. Since the commercial processes for separating tar acids usually yield products of greater than 75 percent purity, the individual cresols would be better than 75 percent pure and hence classified in paragraph 27. See digest on "Dutiable tar acids, except phenal", paragraph 27, vol. I, part 1.

1/ Includes Austria.

United States Imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1651	Naphthalene, solidifying at less than 79° C.	801.08	1939 1943 1945	459 9 10	UNITED KINGDOM, 42 UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none	Netherlands, 126; Germany 1/ 126; Soviet Union, 113 Union of So. Africa, 9 Union of So. Africa, 10	A crude hydrocarbon recovered from coke-oven gases and as a byproduct of tar distillation. It is used principally as a raw material for the manufacture of refined naphthalene. Bound - United Kingdom. See digest on "Naphthalene, refined", paragraph 27(a), vol. I, part 1.
1651	Pyridine -----	801.11	1939 1943 1945	16 2/ None	UNITED KINGDOM, 12 UNITED KINGDOM 2/	Germany 1/ 2; Netherlands, 2	A crude hydrocarbon obtained from coal tar and used as an antiseptic, denaturant for alcohol, and as a paint and rubber solvent. Bound - United Kingdom.
1651	Anthracene (less than 30 percent pure), anthracene oil, cumene, and cymene.	801.12	1939 1943 1945	5 535 2,569	UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none	Finland, 3; Germany 1/ 2 Canada, 535 Canada, 2,569	Anthracene oil is obtained from the distillation of coal tar and is the raw material from which anthracene, carbazole, and phenanthrene are derived. Anthracene, less than 30 percent pure, is a crude hydrocarbon used in the manufacture of dye intermediates and refined anthracene. Bound - United Kingdom. See digest, paragraph 27(a), vol. I, part 1. Cumene and cymene are crude hydrocarbons used as solvents and in the manufacture of intermediates and dyes.
1651	Toluene and xylene (toluol and xylol) ---	801.15	1929 1943 1945	5 5 None	CANADA, 2; UNITED KINGDOM, none CANADA, none; UNITED KINGDOM, none	Germany 1/ 3 Mexico, 5	Toluene and xylene are derived from byproduct crude-oven gases and are used largely as solvents and in the manufacture of coal-tar intermediates (per. 27) and finished coal-tar products (per. 28). Toluene is also the raw material for trinitrotoluene (T.N.T.), one of the most important military explosives. Bound - Canada and United Kingdom. See digest on "Coal-tar explosives", paragraph 28(a), vol. I, part 1.

1/ Includes Austria.
2/ Less than \$500.

United States Imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1651	Crude coal tar, crude blast-furnace tar, crude oil-gas tar, and crude water-gas tar.	801.20	1939 1943 1945	196 35 30	CANADA, 102; 94 CANADA, 31; 4 UNITED KINGDOM, 1 UNITED KINGDOM,		The crude tars are oily, volatile decomposition products obtained in the pyrogenous treatment of bituminous coal and petroleum products. The tars are the source of a large number of coal-tar chemical crudes used in the manufacture of intermediates (par. 27) and finished coal-tar products (par. 28). Bound - Canada and United Kingdom.
1651	Pitch of coal, blast-furnace, oil-gas, and water-gas tar.	801.21	1939 1943 1945	3 None	UNITED KINGDOM, 3 UNITED KINGDOM, none		The pitches are residues obtained by distilling the respective tars. Depending on the extent of distillation, they range from soft to hard, and are used in the manufacture of paving materials, water-proofing compounds, insulating materials, protective coatings, core compounds, and fuel. Bound - United Kingdom.
1651	"All other" distillates which yield in distilling below 190° C. a quantity of tar acids less than 5 percent of the original distillate, and all mixtures of distillates or pitches in paragraph 1651, etc.	801.25	1939 1943 1945	271 219 243	CANADA, 259; 8 UNITED KINGDOM, 11 CANADA, 237; 6 UNITED KINGDOM,	Germany 1/2; Belgium, 2	Principally crude light oil obtained from coal tar and, occasionally, small amounts of cresol mixtures. The light oil is one of the raw materials from which benzene, toluene, xylene, phenol, and the cresols are derived. Bound - United Kingdom and Canada - distillates of crude coal tar. Bound - United Kingdom - all distillates and mixtures.
1652	Cobalt ore	6660.0	1939 1943 1945	54 2,271 92	CANADA, 50 CANADA, 190 CANADA, 92	Chile, 4 French Morocco, 1,272; Belgian Congo, 650	Used in steel for cutting tools and in chemicals. Bound - Canada.
1652	Cobalt metal	6661.0	1939 1943 1945	2,712 384 1,583	BELGIUM, 2435; BELGIUM, none; BELGIUM, 657; CANADA, 374 CANADA, 63	Finland, 277 Germany, 860	Used in tool and magnet steel. Bound - Canada.

✓ Includes Austria.

United States Imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1653	Cocoa or cacao beans	1501.3	1939	27,613	BRAZIL, 7,920; UNITED KINGDOM (Gold Coast, 6,794); (Nigeria, 4,349)	Dominican Republic, 2,092	Basic raw material for cocoa and chocolate industry - see digest on these products, paragraph 777, vol. VII, part 2. Bound - Haiti, Brazil, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Ecuador, United Kingdom, and Venezuela.
			1943	39,192	BRAZIL, 14,820; UNITED KINGDOM (Gold Coast, 8,451); (Nigeria, 2,622)	Dominican Republic, 4,324; Venezuela, 3,203; Ecuador, 3,129	
			1945	45,913	BRAZIL, 10,438; UNITED KINGDOM (Gold Coast, 16,848); (Nigeria, 6,519)	Ecuador, 2,602; Dominican Republic, 2,305; Venezuela, 3,174	
1653	Shells of cocoa or cacao beans	1501.5	1939	None	BRAZIL, none	Mexico, 14; Venezuela, 13;	
			1943	45	UNITED KINGDOM (Trinidad and Tobago, 7)	Canada, 8	Fertilizer or waste material. Bound - Haiti, Brazil, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Ecuador, United Kingdom, and Venezuela.
			1945	3	BRAZIL, none UNITED KINGDOM (Trinidad and Tobago, none)	Canada, 2	
1654	Coffee, raw or green	1511.0	1939	139,542	BRAZIL, 67,255	Colombia, 45,163; El Salvador, 6,796; Mexico, 4,670	Bound - Haiti, Brazil, Honduras, Colombia, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, and Mexico. See digest on "Coffee, raw or green", paragraph 1654 in this volume.
			1943	273,240	BRAZIL, 114,159	Colombia, 91,031; El Salvador, 14,214; Guatemala, 12,124	
			1945	345,749	BRAZIL, 181,461	Colombia, 88,199; Guatemala, 14,442; El Salvador, 16,644; Mexico, 10,395	
1654	Coffee, roasted or processed	1511.1	1939	5	BRAZIL, none	Portugal, 2; Italy, 2	
			1943	1/ 182	BRAZIL, 2/	Dominican Republic 1/ 172	Bound - Haiti, Brazil, Honduras, Colombia, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, and Mexico.
			1945	86	BRAZIL, none	Dominican Republic, 86	

1/ Free for Government use, 172 thousand dollars imported into Puerto Rico from the Dominican Republic; also includes negligible imports (\$414) dutiable at 18 cents per pound under section 319 of the Tariff Act of 1930.
2/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1656	Coir fiber -----	3409.0	1939 1943 1945	30 6 None	UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 29) UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 6)	India, 1	Coir fiber is obtained from the husk of the coconut. The coarser and stiffer fibers are used as bristles in brush making and the longer and finer fibers are spun into yarn for use in the manufacture of mats, matting, rugs, and rope. The very short fibers are used as a stuffing material in upholstery. Bound - United Kingdom.
1656	Coir yarn -----	3420.0	1939 1943 1945	124 477 651	INDIA, 123 INDIA, 469 INDIA, 651	Ceylon, 1 Ceylon, 8	These yarns are spun from coir fiber (obtained from the husk of the coconut) and are used in the manufacture of cocoa-fiber mats and matting, and coir rope. See digest on "Cocoa-fiber mats", paragraph 1022, vol. I.
1658 and sec. 312	Copper imported for smelting or refining and export: Ores (copper content) ----- Concentrates (copper content) ----- Regulus, black, or coarse copper and cement copper (copper content).	6400.4 6400.5 6400.6	1939 1943 1945 1939 1943 1945 1939 1943 1945	467 6 52 1,778 463 1,597 102 9,206 3,329 37,961 8,354 3,597	CHILE, 114 CHILE, none CHILE, none CHILE, 248 CHILE, 5 CHILE, 40 CHILE, none CHILE, none CHILE, none CHILE, 12,536 CHILE, 15 CHILE, none	Malte, Goza and Cyprus, 190; Yugoslavia, 112 Mexico, 6 Mexico, 52 Canada, 1,198; Mexico, 172 Mexico, 210; Canada, 161 Canada, 1,099; Bolivia, 314; Mexico, 73 United Kingdom, 44; France, 17; Czechoslovakia, 13 Belgian Congo, 9,201 Canada, 79; Belgian Congo, 3,248 Peru, 7,243; Mexico, 7,184 Union of So. Africa, 3,328 Belgian Congo, 3,359; Mexico, 2,848; Canada, 1,852 Mexico, 2,277; Belgian Congo, 1,179; N. Rhodesia, 141	Copper imported for smelting, refining, and export is not subject to the import-excite tax. See digest on "Copper ores, concentrates, slab, etc.", paragraph 1658, vol. III, part 3.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1658 and sec. 212	Copper imported for smelting or refining and export--Continued: Refined, in ingots, plates, or bars (copper content). Old and scrap copper, fit only for re-manufacture and scale and clippings (copper content).	6400.8	1939	263	CHILE, 263) Copper imported for smelting, refining, and export is not subject to the import-excise tax.) See digest on "Copper ores, concentrates, slab, etc.", paragraph 1658, vol. III, part 3.)
			1943	None	CHILE, none		
			1945	None	CHILE, none		
		6400.9	1939	822	CHILE, 10	Canada, 425; Belgium, 115; United Kingdom, 60	
			1943	5	CHILE, none	Canada, 4; India, 1	
1658	Copper - Imported for consumption: Ore ----- Concentrates -----	6404.1	1945	1	CHILE, 1,178; CUBA, 49	Canada, 14) Except for imports from Cuba and the Philippine Islands, copper ore and products covered by paragraph 1658, when entered for consumption, are subject to an import-excise tax of 4 cents per pound on the copper content under section 3425 of the Internal Revenue Code. Copper ores and concentrates imported from Cuba are tax free under the trade agreement with that country, effective August 1934; imports from the Philippines are tax free under the Philippine Trade Act of 1946.) See digests on "Copper ores, concentrates, slab, etc." and on "Taxable copper content" of imported products, both in vol. III, part 3.)
			1939	None	CHILE; CUBA		
			1943	732	CHILE, none; CUBA, 3	Union of So. Africa, 290; Mexico, 125; Bolivia, 122; Australia, 112	
			1945	1	CHILE, 1,178; CUBA, 49	Peru, 168; Bolivia, 51	
			1939	865	CHILE, none; CUBA, 850	Canada, 4,799; Mexico, 2,058; Bolivia, 1,217; Newfoundland and Labrador, 966	
		6405.1	1943	13,010	CHILE, 966; CUBA, 1,499	Canada, 14	
			1945	9,217	CHILE, 1,295; CUBA, 1,443	Canada, 2,505; Mexico, 1,516; Bolivia, 1,285; Newfoundland and Labrador, 766	
			1939	2	CHILE, none	Canada, 350; Belgian Congo, 188; Mexico, 73	
			1943	654	CHILE, none	Belgian Congo, 4,611; Peru, 88	
			1945	4,701	CHILE, none		
	Regulus, black or coarse copper, and cement copper (copper content).	6408.1	1939	961	CHILE, 120; CUBA, none	Mexico, 588; Canada, 157	
			1943	32,755	CHILE, 17,991; CUBA, 1	Peru, 6,301; Mexico, 5,575; Ecuador, 898	
			1945	52,195	CHILE, 12,779; CUBA, none	Northern Rhodesia, 13,563; Mexico, 11,333; Belgian Congo, 6,378; Peru, 6,084	
	Unrefined black, blister, and converter, in pigs or converter bars.	6416.1	1939	961	CHILE, 120; CUBA, none	Mexico, 588; Canada, 157	
			1943	32,755	CHILE, 17,991; CUBA, 1	Peru, 6,301; Mexico, 5,575; Ecuador, 898	
			1945	52,195	CHILE, 12,779; CUBA, none	Northern Rhodesia, 13,563; Mexico, 11,333; Belgian Congo, 6,378; Peru, 6,084	

1/ Practically all free for Government use.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ Free for Government use, 4,159 thousand dollars.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1658	Copper - Imported for consumption-Con.: Refined, in cathodes, ingots, plates, or bars. Old and scrap copper, fit only for re-manufacture, and scale and clippings.	6417.1 6418.1	1939 1943 1945	552 1/89,975 2/117,955	CHILE, 479 CHILE, 88,534 CHILE, 82,769	Canada, 73 Belgian Congo, 992; Peru, 376 Canada, 18,670; Belgian Congo, 7,723 Belgium, 12; United Kingdom, 11 Canada, 205 Canada, 283; Australia, 20	
1659	Copper sulphate (blue vitriol)	8263.0	1939 1943 1945	None None 9	UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none	Canada, 9	Used principally as an insecticide and fungicide. The copper content of this product is subject to an import excise tax of 4 cents per pound under section 3425 of the Internal Revenue Code. See digest on "Copper sulfate, paragraph 1659, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2
1665	Curling stones	999.05	1939 1943 1945	1 1 4	UNITED KINGDOM 4/ UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM 4/	Canada, 1	Cylindrical flat stones used in the ice game of curling. Bound - United Kingdom.
1666	Cuttlefish bone	098.08	1939 1943 1945	22 42 62	FRANCE, 2 (Tunisia, 16) FRANCE, none (Tunisia, none) FRANCE, none (Tunisia, 12)	Italy, 4 Spain, 6; Portugal, 36 Portugal, 45; Spain 5	Cuttlefish bone is used principally in dentifrices, in polishing fine woods, for taking casts in metal work, and as a food to supply caged birds with lime and salts.
1667	Sodium cyanide	8339.0	1939 1943 1945	3,123 2,231 3,128	CANADA, 2,150 CANADA, 2,231 CANADA, 3,091	Germany 5/ 628; France, 183 United Kingdom, 37	Sodium cyanide is a white, very poisonous salt, used principally in the extraction of gold and silver from ores and in the fumigation of citrus trees. Bound - Canada.

- 1/ Practically all free for Government use.
2/ All free for Government use.
3/ Practically all free under Public Law 497, 77th Cong.
4/ Less than \$50C.
5/ Includes Austria.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1668	Diamond dust -----	5466.0	1939	4	UNION OF SO. AFRICA, 2; UNITED KINGDOM, none	Belgium, 2	Diamond dust is used as an abrasive. Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	74	UNION OF SO. AFRICA, 26; UNITED KINGDOM, 44		
			1945	47	UNION OF SO. AFRICA, 9; UNITED KINGDOM, 32	Belgian Congo, 6	
1668	Diamonds, rough or uncut (for gems) -----	5950.0	1939	7,956	BELGIUM, none; UNION OF SO. AFRICA, 7,656; UNITED KINGDOM, none	Brazil, 293	Bound - United Kingdom. See digest on "diamonds, cut but unset", paragraph 1528, vol. XV, part 1.
			1943	37,443	BELGIUM, none AFRICA, 35,502; UNITED KINGDOM, 782	Brazil, 558 Venezuela, 353	
			1945	43,123	BELGIUM, none; UNION OF SO. AFRICA, 41,290; UNITED KINGDOM, 174	Brazil, 628; Mexico, 505; British E. Africa, 208	
1668	Precious and semiprecious stones, rough or uncut, other than diamonds or emeralds.	5954.1	1939	1/ 112	AUSTRALIA, 30	India, 23; Brazil, 16; Egypt, 14	The precious stones included in this class are ruby and sapphire; the semi-precious stones include agate, alexandrite, amethyst, aquamarine, bloodstone, cameo, carnelian, garnet, jade, lapislazuli, onyx, peridot, topaz, tourmaline, turquoise, zircon, etc. Turquoise bound - Iran.
			1943	1/ 48	AUSTRALIA, 27	Brazil, 11	See digest on "Natural pearls and precious and semiprecious stones, cut but not set (except diamonds)", paragraph 1528, vol. XV, part 1.
			1945	2/ 135	AUSTRALIA, 51	Brazil, 42; Uruguay, 16; India, 10	
1668	Emeralds, rough or uncut -----	5954.0	1939	18	INDIA, none	Colombia, 7; France, 5; Union of So. Africa, 4	Bound - Colombia.
			1943	3/	INDIA, none		
			1945	3/	INDIA 2/		

1/ Includes imports of turquoise, not separately classified until June 28, 1944.

2/ Includes imports of turquoise valued at 13 thousand dollars.

3/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1668	Glaziers' and engravers' diamonds, unset, and miners' diamonds.	5952.0	1939	9,726	UNITED KINGDOM, none; (Gold Coast, none); UNION OF SO. AFRICA, 7,276; BELGIUM, 189 (Belgian Congo, 217) UNITED KINGDOM, 383 (Gold Coast, 29) BELGIUM, none (Belgian Congo, 1,883) UNION OF SO. AFRICA, 14,059 UNITED KINGDOM, 285 (Gold Coast, 325) BELGIUM, none (Belgian Congo, 2,748) UNION OF SO. AFRICA, 8,156	Brazil, 1,685	Strategic commodity essential for military and industrial purposes. Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	21,891		Brazil, 3,925	
			1945	12,811		Brazil, 765	
1669	Psyllium seed	2208.0	1939	200	INDIA, 134	France, 66	Crude drug, used as laxative.
			1943	244	INDIA, 238	Spain, 6	
			1945	366	INDIA, 366		
1669	Senna	2209.0	1939	77	INDIA, 64	Egypt, 13	Senna is used as a cathartic and is one of the most important crude drugs used for this purpose.
			1943	111	INDIA, 102	Egypt, 9	
			1945	46	INDIA, 28	Egypt, 18	
1669	Angelica, root, and seed	221.04	1939	22	BELGIUM, 15	Germany 1/ 5	Crude drug used in medicinals and as flavor for liqueurs.
			1943	2/ 15	BELGIUM, none BELGIUM, 15		
			1945				
1669	Cubèbs	221.29	1939	6	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 6)		Crude drug used in medicinal cigarettes for asthma and hay fever and in prepa- rations to relieve sore throat.
			1943	2/	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, none)		
			1945	1	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, none)		
1669	Crude ma huang (ephedra)	221.31	1939	19	CHINA, 19		Crude drug. Raw material used for production of alkaloid ephedrine, which is employed in treatment of respiratory disorders.
			1943	None			
			1945	5	CHINA, none	India, 5	

1/ Includes Austria.
2/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1669	Ginseng and senega root -----	221.38	1939 1943 1945	74 13 98	CANADA, 54 CANADA, 13 CANADA, 98	China, 6; Japan, 10	Crude drugs; ginseng used as medicinal by Chinese, and senega is employed in medicine as an expectorant.
1669	Pawpaw juice or crude papain -----	221.62	1939	336	UNITED KINGDOM, 30 (Ceylon, 265) (British East Africa, 8)	Japan, 31	Crude drug, used principally to tenderize meats. Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	621	UNITED KINGDOM, 42 (Ceylon, 385) (British East Africa, 183)	India, 8	
			1945	633	UNITED KINGDOM, 1 (Ceylon, 115) (British East Africa, 483)	Union of So. Africa, 24	
1669	Patchouli leaves -----	221.63	1939 1943 1945	17 None None	UNITED KINGDOM (British Malaya, 17)		Crude drug; raw material for production of patchouli oil, used in perfumery. Bound - United Kingdom.
1669	Rhubarb -----	221.70	1939 1943 1945	30 21 25	CHINA, 30 CHINA, none CHINA, none	India, 21 India, 25	Crude drug used in medicinals as purgative or laxative. It is generally employed in mixture with other cathartics.
1669	Sandalwood -----	221.73	1939 1943 1945	82 17 244	INDIA, 82 INDIA, 17 INDIA, 244		Crude drug used principally in perfuming soap.
1669	Drugs of vegetable origin, crude, not edible, not containing alcohol: Roots -----	221.86	1939 1943 1945	134 138 316	NETHERLANDS, none NETHERLANDS, none NETHERLANDS, none	Canada, 66; Italy, 21; Belgium, 10 Canada, 72; India, 28 Canada, 171; India, 44; British E. Africa, 53 French Indo China, 6; British W. Indies 2/ 4;	Miscellaneous crude drug roots are used principally in manufacture of medicinals.
	Barks (except soap bark) -----	221.87	1939	20	CHILE, none SOVIET UNION 1/	Italy, 3 Canada, 24	Miscellaneous crude drug barks, such as cascarilla bark from the Bahamas, barberry bark from India and Peru, and pangula or buckthorn bark from the Soviet Union are used principally in the manufacture of medicinals.
			1943 1945	37 80	CHILE, none SOVIET UNION, 3 CHILE, none SOVIET UNION, 26	Peru, 35; British West Indies 2/ 6	

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Other than Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1669	Drugs of vegetable origin, crude, not edible, not containing alcohol-Con. Flowers, fruits, seeds; and all other parts of plants (other than roots, barks, petchouli leaves, and dried pawpaw juice or papain)	221.89	1939	384	CHINA, 82; FRANCE 1/ 41	Hong Kong, 34; Italy, 36; United Kingdom, 23; India, 22	These are miscellaneous crude vegetable drugs, used principally in manufacture of medicinals. They consist chiefly of herbs such as adonis vernalis, blessed thistle, and wormwood; flowers such as arnica, cactus, and elder flowers; leaves such as dandelion, cerea and buckthorn leaves, calibar beans, kola nuts, corn silk, and other crude drugs. This product is the dried inner bark of an evergreen tree, native to Chile; used chiefly in powder form or in chips as an emulsifying agent in shampoos, ointments, cosmetic preparations, and in fire extinguishers.
			1943	338	CHINA 2/; FRANCE 1/ none	Spain, 175; India, 15; Venezuela, 28; Mexico, 27	
			1945	423	CHINA, 1; FRANCE 1/ none	Venezuela, 136; Spain, 96; British E. Africa, 40; India, 30	
	Soap bark or quillaya -----	221.82	1939	31	CHILE, 31		
			1943	29	CHILE, 29		
			1945	93	CHILE, 93		
1669	Drugs of animal origin, crude, not edible, not containing alcohol: Pituitary, thyroid, and other glands -	221.90	1939	134	CANADA, 36	United Kingdom, 29; Argentina, 27	Crude animal glands for preparation of gland extracts. Bound - Canada.
			1943	146	CANADA, 41	Argentina, 92	
			1945	389	CANADA, 53	Uruguay, 50; Argentina, 266	
	Fish livers -----	221.97	1939	1,718	CANADA, 257	Japan, 1,434	Raw material for manufacture of cod liver oil and other vitamin containing fish liver oils. Bound - Canada and Mexico.
			1943	2,201	CANADA, 49	Mexico, 1,658; Peru, 352	
			1945	1,544	CANADA, 33	Mexico, 918; Peru, 241; Costa Rica, 63; Argentina, 103	
	Other -----	221.99	1939	127	CANADA, 41	Netherlands, 60	Crude animal drugs, principally oxgall. Bound - Canada.
			1943	356	CANADA, 257	Argentina, 69	
			1945	1,265	CANADA, 1,112	Argentina, 87	
	Dyeing or tanning materials: Logwood -----	2302.0	1939	76	UNITED KINGDOM (Jamaica, 45)	Haiti, 31	The raw material of logwood extract, the most important dye of vegetable origin. Bound - Haiti and United Kingdom. See digest on "Logwood extract", paragraph 38, vol. I, part 1.
			1943	41	UNITED KINGDOM (Jamaica, none)	Haiti, 41	
			1945	135	UNITED KINGDOM (Jamaica, 68)	Haiti, 67	

1/ Listed for negotiations with respect to "Tyme, unground, crude leaves in bales or bulk", only.
2/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1670	Dyeing or tanning materials-Continued: Myrobalans fruit -----	2304.0	1939 1943 1945	268 189 394	INDIA, 268 INDIA, 189 INDIA, 388	Colombia, 6	Basic raw material for myrobalans extract, a tanning agent. See digest on "Myrobalans extract," paragraph 38, vol. I, part 1.
	Wattle bark -----	2309.0	1939 1943 1945	206 195 847	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 73 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 85 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 585	British E. Africa, 123 British E. Africa, 110 British E. Africa, 254	Basic raw material for wattle extract, an important tanning agent. See digest on "Wattle extract," paragraph 38, vol. I, part 1.
	Nutgalls or gall nuts -----	2310.0	1939 1943 1945	265 None 110	CHINA, 176 CHINA, none	Hong Kong, 46; Syria, 32 Turkey, 110	Used in making tannic acid and tanning extract.
	Mangrove bark -----	232.18	1939 1943 1945	95 211 469	UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 70) UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 163) UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 413)	Mozambique, 21 Colombia, 48 Colombia, 53	Basic raw material for the the tanning agent, mangrove extract. Found - United Kingdom. See digest on "Mangrove extract", paragraph 38, vol. I, part 1.
1672	Corundum ore -----	5460.0	1939 1943 1945	105 333 457	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 105 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 286 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 269	British S. Africa, 1/40 Canada, 121; Mozambique, 31; British S. Africa, 29	Abrasive material.
1672	Artificial abrasives, crude, n.s.p.f.: Aluminous abrasives, aluminum, aloxite, exolon, and lionite.	5467.1	1939 1943 1945	2,479 8,974 6,776	CANADA, 2,476 CANADA, 8,974 CANADA, 6,776	France, 3	) These are trade names for aluminous abrasives.)
	Carbides of silicon (carborundum, crystolon, carbolon, and electrolon)	5467.0	1939 1943 1945	949 3,693 3,172	CANADA, 913 CANADA, 3,693 CANADA, 3,172	Sweden, 22	) Bound - Canada.) See digest on "Crude artificial abrasives, n.s.p.f.", paragraph 1672, in this volume.))
	Other -----	5467.2	1939 1943 1945	None 4 None	CANADA, 4)

1/ Other than Union of South Africa.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1673	Floral essences and concretes -----	8721.1	1939	862	FRANCE, 817	United Kingdom, 17; Switzerland, 18 Egypt, 122; Palestine, 34 Egypt, 279; Palestine, 95	Floral essences and concretes are obtained by extraction from flowers with organic solvents and subsequent evaporation. They are used in the manufacture of perfumery.
1674	Palm-leaf fans, plain and not ornamented or decorated.	2935.0	1939 1943 1945	1 1/ 1/	CHINA, 1 CHINA, none CHINA, none	Mexico 1/ Mexico 1/; Cuba 1/	Hand fans of this type have not been in vogue for a number of years.
1675	Ferrous sulphate (copperas) -----	837.17	1939 1943 1945	13 None None	BELGIUM, 7	Germany 2/ 5	Used in pigments, in inks, and in water purification.
1677	Fish, for other than human consumption (except goldfish and other aquarium fish).	998.19	1939 1943 1945	21 15 3	CANADA, 14 CANADA, 9 CANADA, 2	Norway, 3; Germany 2/ 2 Peru, 5 Bahamas 1/	Principally bait fish and fish used in the manufacture of oil, meal, and scrap or fertilizer.
1678	Fish skins raw or salted: Shark skins -----	9298.2	1939 1943 1945	60 22 28	CUBA, 14 CUBA, 14 CUBA, 16	Mexico, 22; Other British W. Indies 2/ 10 Mexico, 6 Mexico, 4	Sharkskins are used principally in making leather for shoe caps, shoe uppers, bags, brief cases, and billfolds. Bound - Mexico.
1678	Fish skins (except shark skins), raw or salted.	9298.5	1939 1943 1945	17 50 28	CANADA, 16 CANADA, 49 CANADA, 26		Small quantity used in making leather specialties.
1681	Coney and rabbit furs, undressed -----	9702.0	1939 1943 1945	8,332 17,785 21,170	AUSTRALIA, 2,036 AUSTRALIA, 10,800 AUSTRALIA, 12,172	France, 2,565; United Kingdom, 1,637; Belgium, 755; New Zealand, 728 United Kingdom, 3,415; New Zealand, 2,849 United Kingdom, 3,660; New Zealand, 2,347; France, 1,151	Used in about equal quantities in making hatters' fur for fur-felt hats and in making fur-wearing apparel

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Includes Austria.

2/ Other than Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1681	Furs and fur skins (except coney and rabbit and silver fox), undressed: Badger -----	0700.0	1939	42	CHINA, 3	Canada, 28	These furs after processing (dressing and dyeing) in the United States are used almost entirely in making wearing apparel. Bound - Iran. Bound - Canada. Bound - United Kingdom and Iran.
			1943	93	CHINA, none	Canada, 40; Turkey, 20	
			1945	129	CHINA, none	Turkey, 66; Soviet Union, 42; Iran, 10	
	Beaver -----	0701.0	1939	1,218	CANADA, 1,214		
			1943	4,520	CANADA, 4,520		
			1945	4,945	CANADA, 4,945		
	Caracul 1/ -----	0702.0	1939	8	UNITED KINGDOM, none; SOVIET UNION, 8		
			1943	Negligible or none			
			1945	Negligible or none			
	Ermine -----	0705.0	1939	585	UNITED KINGDOM, 7; SOVIET UNION, 467	Canada, 95	
			1943	1,110	UNITED KINGDOM, 1; SOVIET UNION, 496	Canada, 592	
			1945	1,447	UNITED KINGDOM, 10; SOVIET UNION, 606	Canada, 825	
	Fitch -----	0706.0	1939	1,296	UNITED KINGDOM, 27; SOVIET UNION, 730	Poland and Denzig, 179; Netherlands, 85	Bound - United Kingdom. Bound - United Kingdom, Argentina, and Iran.
			1943	157	UNITED KINGDOM, 3; SOVIET UNION, 153		
			1945	235	UNITED KINGDOM, 1; SOVIET UNION, 232		
	Fox, other than silver or black -----	0707.0	1939	3,313	UNITED KINGDOM, 78; SOVIET UNION, 1,956	Canada, 705; Argentina, 116; Australia, 111	
			1943	8,117	UNITED KINGDOM, 98; SOVIET UNION, 2,191	Canada, 3,207; Argentina, 1,115; Australia, 908	
			1945	5,739	UNITED KINGDOM 2/; SOVIET UNION, 3,638	Canada, 992; Sweden, 485	

1/ Not separately classified after Jan. 1, 1941; see Persian lamb, class 0711.2 following.
2/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1681	Furs and fur skins (except coney and rabbit and silver fox), unressed-Con. Here -----	0709.0	1939	1,494	SOVIET UNION, 486	Argentina, 243; Belgium, 114; Poland and Danzig, 111; Rumania, 108	Used in making betterers' fur and fur-wearing apparel. Bound - Turkey and Argentina.
			1943	1,430	SOVIET UNION, 217	Argentina, 940; United Kingdom, 129	
			1945	3,393	SOVIET UNION, 516	Argentina, 2,112; Chile, 285	
	kolinski -----	0710.0	1939	1,634	SOVIET UNION, 701; CHINA, 708	Jepen, 193	
			1943	555	SOVIET UNION, 553; CHINA, none		
			1945	1,707	SOVIET UNION, 1,707; CHINA, none		
	Lynx -----	0728.3	1939	474	SOVIET UNION, 136; CANADA, 287	China, 34	Bound - Canada.
			1943	499	SOVIET UNION, 117; CANADA, 375		
			1945	556	SOVIET UNION, 104; CANADA, 431	India and Dep., 19	
	Marmot -----	0712.0	1939	1,334	SOVIET UNION, 883; CHINA, 440	Canada, 7	
			1943	2,629	SOVIET UNION, 2,606; CHINA, 14	India, 9	
			1945	1,819	SOVIET UNION, 1,766; CHINA, 35	Canada, 16	
	Persien lamb -----	0711.2	1939	15,966	UNITED KINGDOM, 150; SOVIET UNION, 5,165	Union of So. Africa, 2,533; Other Asia 1/ 6,637	Bound - United Kingdom and Iran.
			1943 ^{2/}	22,689	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Union of So. Africa, 8,143; Other Asia 1/ 9,291	
			1945 ^{2/}	57,840	UNITED KINGDOM, 19; SOVIET UNION, 7,435	Other Asia 1/ 31,696; Union of So. Africa, 15,438; Iran, 3,012	
	Lamb and sheep (except caracul and Persien lamb).	0711.3	1939 ^{3/}	1,762	UNITED KINGDOM, 5; CHINA, 1,000	Union of So. Africa, 272; Rumania 1/ 173	
			1943	1,566	UNITED KINGDOM, 25	India, 687; Argentina, 284	Bound - United Kingdom, Argentina, and Iran
			1945	6,332	UNITED KINGDOM, none; CHINA, none	India, 2,560; Argentina, 2,288; Spain, 460	

1/ Principally Afghanistan.
2/ Includes caracul furs. Known to be negligible.
3/ May include shearlings, probably small.
4/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1681	Furs and fur skins (except coney and rabbit and silver fox), undressed-Con. Sheep and lamb shearlings <u>1/</u>	0231.200 (1943)	1939 ^{1/} 1943	<u>1/</u> 4,615	UNITED KINGDOM, none; CHINA, none	Chile, 1,486; Union So. Africa, 1024; Australia, 946; Argentina, 749 Union So. Africa, 1,239; Australie, 964; Argentina, 817; Chile, 540; Uruguay, 355	Bound - United Kingdom, Argentina, and Iran.
	Goat and kid skin -----	0711.4	1939 1943 1945	613 211 1,403	UNITED KINGDOM, none; CHINA, 433 UNITED KINGDOM, 2; CHINA, none UNITED KINGDOM, none CHINA, none	India, 76; Germany <u>2/</u> 54 Italian Africa, 141; Arabia, 40 East Italian Africa, 499; Argentina, 349; India, 322	Bound - United Kingdom and Iran.
	Marten -----	0713.0	1939	2,290	UNITED KINGDOM, 64; SOVIET UNION, 465	Canada, 534; Switzerland, 167; France, 167; Turkey, 169	Bound - United Kingdom, Turkey, and Iran.
	Mink -----	0714.0	1943 1945 1939 1943 1945	1,122 3,239 3,210 5,864 8,718	UNITED KINGDOM, <u>3/</u> SOVIET UNION, 90 UNITED KINGDOM, none; SOVIET UNION, 513 CANADA, 2,072; SOVIET UNION, 67 CANADA, 5,830; SOVIET UNION, 13 CANADA, 8,512; SOVIET UNION, 73 NETHERLANDS, 24 NETHERLANDS, none NETHERLANDS, 1	Canada, 607; Iran, 143; Sweden, 96; Turkey, 73 Canada, 887; Turkey, 762; Iran, 289 Japan, 984	Bound - Canada. See digest on "Mink furs, undressed", paragraph 1681, in this volume.
	Moleskins -----	0715.0	1939 1943 1945	27 40 2	NETHERLANDS, 24 NETHERLANDS, none NETHERLANDS, 1	Sweden, 128 Belgium, 3 United Kingdom, 40 Canada, 1	Bound - Netherlands.

^{1/} Comparable data not available for 1939; imports in class 0711.3, "Lamb and sheep furs" which precedes this.

^{2/} Includes Austria.

^{3/} Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1681	Furs and fur skins (except coney and rabbit and silver fox), undressed-Con. Dog ----- Fisher ----- Monkey -----	0729.0 0729.1 0729.2	1941 1943 1945 1939 1943 1945 1939	82 None 16 142 128 193 17	SOVIET UNION, 1; CHINA, 81 SOVIET UNION, 16; CHINA, none CANADA, 142 CANADA, 128 CANADA, 192 UNITED KINGDOM (Nigeria, 8); (Gold Coast, 2) UNITED KINGDOM (Gold Coast, 20); (Nigeria, none) UNITED KINGDOM (Gold Coast, 32); (Nigeria, 2)	 French Africa 1/ 4 Ethiopia, 5	 Bound - Canada. Bound - United Kingdom. Bound - United Kingdom
	Fur tails, pieces, etc. -----	0729.4	1939 1943 1945	38 11 26	BELGIUM, 18 BELGIUM, none BELGIUM, none	Canada, 7; Australia, 4 Australia, 8; Canada, 2 Soviet Union, 12; Australia, 8	
	Other furs (except guanaquito, jackal, leopard, and wildcat.	0729.5	1939	78	AUSTRALIA, 14; SOVIET UNION, 3	Japan, 10; Canada, 11	
1682	Game animals and birds, dead, non-commercial.	0895.1	1939 1943 1945	981 431	AUSTRALIA, 40; SOVIET UNION, 65 AUSTRALIA, 18; SOVIET UNION, 156	Argentina, 709; Belgian Congo, 41 Mexico, 142; Argentina, 30	Imports under this classification consist of sportsmen's bags, comprising various kinds of game animals and birds.
1683	Goldbeaters' skins -----	098.12	1939 1943 1945	None None None	CANADA, 2 CANADA, 8 CANADA, 11 UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none		Goldbeaters' skin is a specially processed, thin, tough animal membrane used primarily to separate gold metal sheets when they are beaten into thin leaves. Bound - United Kingdom.

1/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1683	Goldbeaters' molds -----	098.13	1939 1943 1945	23 1 15	UNITED KINGDOM, 23 UNITED KINGDOM, 1 UNITED KINGDOM, 15		Goldbeaters' molds are packets composed of goldbeaters' skins. The usual size is 1,000 pieces or "tale" to the mold. Goldbeaters' molds are used in the final and most difficult gold-beating process. Bound - United Kingdom.
1684	Grasses and fibers, unmanufactured: Jute -----	3241.0	1939 1943 1945	3,574 11,330 5,180	INDIA, 3,493 INDIA, 11,320 INDIA, 5,180	Netherlands Indies, 81 Canada, 10	Used in the United States, principally in the manufacture of carpet yarns, wrapping twine, and upholstery webbing. See digests on "Jute yarn, roving, twine, twist, and cordage," paragraph 1003; and "Jute bagging for covering cotton bales," paragraph 1019, both in vol. X.
	Jute butts -----	3242.0	1939 1943 1945	43 35 7	INDIA, 41 INDIA, 35 INDIA, 7	Netherlands Indies, 2	Short lengths cut from the thick woody butt of the jute stalk in the preparation of jute fiber. Spun into very coarse yarns. Used chiefly in the manufacture of bagging for covering cotton bales. See digests on "Jute yarn, roving, twine, twist, and cordage," paragraph 1003; and "Jute bagging for covering cotton bales," paragraph 1019, both in vol. X.
	Sisal and henequen. (See remarks) -----	3401.0	1939 1943 1945	8,658 25,162 22,781	UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 1155); NETHERLANDS, none; (Netherlands Indies, 2,896) UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 5,296); NETHERLANDS, none; (Netherlands Indies, none) UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 7,258); NETHERLANDS, none; (Netherlands Indies, none)	Mexico, 3,498; Cuba, 554; Haiti, 448 Mexico, 13,167; Mozambique, 2,970; Cuba, 1,161; Haiti, 1,704 Mexico, 9,609; Haiti, 1,638; Mozambique, 2,791	Fiber obtained from two different species of agave. Sisal used chiefly in the manufacture of rope and twine; henequen (grown in Mexico and Cuba) used chiefly in the manufacture of binder twine. Sisal tow and henequen tow used in the manufacture of plastics and paper, and as filling material for upholstered furniture and mattresses. Imports from Mexico and Cuba are chiefly, if not wholly, henequen which is not listed for negotiations. Sisal - bound Haiti, Netherlands, and United Kingdom. Henequen - bound Mexico. (Not listed for negotiation). See digest on "Cordage and related products", paragraph 1005, vol. X.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1684	Grasses and fibers, unmanufactured-Con.: Kapok -----	3403.0	1939 1943	2,336 94	NETHERLANDS, none (Netherlands Indies, 2056) NETHERLANDS, none (Netherlands Indies, none)	Ecuador, 131 Brazil, 14; Ecuador, 59; Dominican Republic, 19	A fiber obtained from the seed pods of the kapok tree (<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>). Used as filling material in life-preserver belts, mattresses, pillows, cushions, sleeping bags, etc. Bound - Netherlands and Ecuador.
	New Zealand fiber -----	3406.0	1945 1939 1943 1945	None None None None	NEW ZEALAND		A fiber obtained from the leaves of the New Zealand flax-lily (<i>Phormium tenax</i>). Used in the manufacture of cordage.
	Maguey or cantala -----	3409.2	1939 1943 1945	162 None None	NETHERLANDS, none (Netherlands Indies, 162)		Fiber obtained from the leaves of the plants <i>Agave cantala</i> , grown in the Netherlands Indies, Philippine Islands, and India. Used in the production of wrapping twines.
	Palm-leaf fiber -----	3409.3	1939 1943 1945	205 528 None	UNITED KINGDOM, none (British W. Africa, 63); UNITED KINGDOM, none (British W. Africa, 69)	Brazil, 71; India, 33 India, 127; Liberia, 111; Brazil, 169	Palm-leaf fibers not specially provided for include palmyra, piassava, African bass, and palmetto. Used principally in the manufacture of brushes.
	Raffia -----	3409.5	1939 1943 1945	79 43 None	FRANCE, none (Madagascar, 79) FRANCE, none (Madagascar, none)	Belgian Congo, 41	Fiber obtained from the palm <i>Raphia ruffia</i> . Used in nurseries for tying buds and root grafts, and for tying small bundles or bunches of vegetables. Used during the war in the manufacture of rope.
	Ramie or China grass -----	3409.6	1939 1943 1945	2/ 2/ None	CHINA 2/ CHINA, none	French Africa 2/ - 2/	Fiber obtained from a stingless nettle plant. Used in manufacture of gas mantles, and in various fabrics similar to those made from flax, such as table cloths, dress goods, curtains, and decorative fabrics.
	Sunn -----	3409.7	1939 1943 1945	41 195 None	INDIA, 41 INDIA, 195		A bast fiber obtained from the stems of the plant <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> . Its chief use in the United States is in the manufacture of marine oakum.
	Vegetable fiber, n.s.p.f. -----	3409.9	1939 1943 1945	26 1,520 None	UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none	Italy, 11; Japan, 5 Belgian Congo, 1,481	Consists principally of <i>urena lobata</i> , <i>punga</i> , and milkweed. The first two are jute-like fibers and are employed in the same uses as jute. Milkweed is used as a substitute for kapok.

1/ Other than Gold Coast and Nigeria.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1685	Nitrogenous fertilizer materials: Ammonium sulphate -----	8500.0	1939	2,959	UNITED KINGDOM, none; NETHERLANDS, 636	Canada, 2,042; Soviet Union, 224	See digest on "Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers," paragraph 1685, in this volume. Bound - Netherlands and United Kingdom.
			1943	3,367	UNITED KINGDOM, none; NETHERLANDS, none	Canada, 3,367	
			1945	3,911	UNITED KINGDOM, none; NETHERLANDS, none	Canada, 3,910	
	Ammonium nitrate mixtures (not including materials containing phosphoric acid or potash).	8501.0	1939	1,838	UNITED KINGDOM, none; NORWAY, 1,835	Canada, 3	Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	170	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Canada, 170	
			1945	30	NORWAY, none UNITED KINGDOM, none; NORWAY, none	Canada, 30	
	Guano -----	8504.0	1939	212	UNITED KINGDOM, none; CHILE, none	Peru, 205	Bound - Peru and Mexico.
			1943	526	UNITED KINGDOM, none; CHILE, none	Falkland Islands, 293; Argentina, 224	
			1945	187	UNITED KINGDOM, none; CHILE, none	Falkland Islands, 137; Newfoundland and Labra- dor, 32	
	Calcium nitrate urea (Calurea) -----	8508.1	1939	7	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Germany 1/ 7	Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	None			
			1945	None			
	Ammonium phosphates, used as fertilizer	8509.0	1939	1,628	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Canada, 1,057; Germany 1/ 322; Belgium, 162	Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	1,827	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Canada, 1,827	
			1945	3,993	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Canada, 3,993	
	Castor-bean pomace -----	8509.1	1939	408	UNITED KINGDOM, 179	Soviet Union, 112; Germany 1/ 74	Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	3	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Mexico, 2	
			1945	12	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Haiti, 12	
	Animal manures -----	8509.2	1939	56	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Venezuela 29; Germany 1/ 26	Bound - Venezuela and Mexico.
			1943	1	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Mexico, 1	
			1945	30	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Mexico, 30	

1/ Includes Austria.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from---			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1685	Nitrogenous fertilizer materials-Conc.	8509.5	1940 ^{1/} 1943 ^{2/} 1945	241 9	UNITED KINGDOM, 83 UNITED KINGDOM, 6	Netherlands, 151 Canada, 3	Bound - United Kingdom.
	Tankage -----	8509.6	1939	442	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Argentina, 199; Canada, 161	Bound - United Kingdom, Argentina, and Uruguay.
			1943	757	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Argentina, 524; Cuba, 70; Canada, 61	
			1945	662	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Argentina, 412; Uruguay, 155; Canada, 35	
	Fish scrap and fish meal -----	8509.7	1939	467	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Japan, 418	Bound United Kingdom, Mexico, and Iceland.
			1943	16	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Canada, 10; Mexico, 6	
			1945	42	UNITED KINGDOM, none	Mexico, 32; Argentina, 10	
	Nitrogenous material, n.s.p.f. -----	8509.8	1939	1,052	UNITED KINGDOM, 217; NETHERLANDS, 378	Germany 3/ 342; Mexico, 32	Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	4/ 3,044	UNITED KINGDOM 5/; NETHERLANDS, none	Canada, 2,974; Mexico, 66	
			1945	5,430	UNITED KINGDOM, 6; NETHERLANDS, none	Canada, 5,409	
1685	Phosphate fertilizer materials:						See digest on "Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers," paragraph 1685 in this volume.
	Precipitated bone phosphate, fertilizer grade.	8511.3	1939 1943 1945	69 3 None	BELGIUM, 48 BELGIUM, none	Germany 3/ 16 Canada, 3	Precipitated bone is a white powder, obtained as a byproduct in the manufacture of glue-stock from bone. Bound - Belgium.
	Basic slag -----	8519.1	1939 1943 1945	5 5/ None	BELGIUM, 5 BELGIUM, none		Obtained by grinding slag produced in the manufacture of steel from phosphatic iron ores or pig iron. Bound - Belgium.
	Superphosphates, normal (standard) (not over 25 percent P ₂ O ₅ content).	8519.3	1939 1943 1945	169 5 30	NETHERLANDS, 15 NETHERLANDS, none NETHERLANDS, none	Canada, 146 Canada, 5 Canada, 30	Produced by treating phosphate rock with sulfuric acid, curing, and grinding to a powder.

1/ Not separately classified in 1939.

2/ Deleted Sept. 25, 1943.

3/ Includes Austria.

4/ Does not include "Cocoa press cake."

5/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1685	Nitrogenous fertilizer materials-Con.: Superphosphates, concentrated (treble) (over 25 percent P ₂ O ₅ content). Superphosphates, ammoniated -----	8519.4 8519.5	1939 1943 1945 1939 1943 1945	165 64 2 5 4 None	NETHERLANDS, 8 NETHERLANDS, none NETHERLANDS, none BELGIUM, 1 BELGIUM, none	Canada, 23; Belgium, 134 Canada, 64 Canada, 2 Canada, 4 Canada, 4	Obtained by treating phosphate rock with phosphoric acid, drying, and grinding. Ammoniated superphosphate formerly signified a mixture of superphosphate with any nitrogenous fertilizer material; though the meaning is occasionally retained the term now usually signifies a mixture obtained by treating superphosphate with ammonia or with a solution of ammonia and other nitrogenous compounds.
1685	Fertilizers compounded or chemically combined, containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash.	8549.0	1939 1943 1945	185 18 None	UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none	Germany 1/ 180 Canada, 18	These are mixtures of fertilizer materials and are prepared by processes involving chemical reactions. Bound - United Kingdom. See digest on "Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers", paragraph 1685 in this volume.
1685	Prepared fertilizer mixtures -----	8559.3	1939 1943 1945	1,346 1,410 1,597	UNITED KINGDOM, 14 UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none	Canada, 1,240 Canada, 1,409 Canada, 1,597	These consist of two or more fertilizer materials, with or without inert materials, mixed so that the contents of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in the mixture are in specified percentages. Bound - United Kingdom. See digest on "Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers", paragraph 1685, in this volume.
1685	Substances used chiefly for fertilizers, n.e.s.	8559.9	1939 1943 1945	12 29 118	CANADA, 6 CANADA, 24 CANADA, 107	United Kingdom, 6 Mexico, 4 Mexico, 10	Apparently is chiefly land plaster (crude gypsum). See digest on "Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers", paragraph 1685, in this volume.

1/ Includes Austria.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1685	Peat moss, fertilizer grade -----	8559.4	1941 1943 1945	395 666 928	CANADA, 374 CANADA, 666 CANADA, 928	United Kingdom, 21	Used chiefly as a soil conditioner. European and Canadian peat moss higher quality than domestic.
1685	Potassium-sodium nitrate mixtures, crude -	8527.9	1939 1943 1945	1,235 581 None	CHILE, 1,235 CHILE, 581		Mixtures of potassium nitrate and sodium nitrate obtained in the production of sodium nitrate in Chile from the ore, caliche. Bound - United Kingdom. See digest on "Potash fertilizer materials," paragraph 1685, in this volume.
1686	Gums and resins: Demar -----	2102.0	1939	796	UNITED KINGDOM (British Malaya, 360) NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 435)		Obtained as exudations from trees of the western islands of the East Indian archipelago, and used principally in the manufacture of varnishes. Bound - United Kingdom.
	Kauri -----	2103.0	1943 1945	None None		British Oceania, 8 India, 8	The bulk is "fossilized" resin of considerable age, which is dug from the ground. Its principal use is in varnish making.
	Copal gums -----	2109.7	1939 1943 1945	1,120 600 871	NETHERLANDS, 2 (Netherlands Indies, 727) NETHERLANDS, none NETHERLANDS, none	British Malaya, 43; Philippine Islands, 109 French Africa 1/14; Belgian Congo, 579 Belgian Congo, 852; French Africa 1/9	Obtained either by tapping certain species of living trees or in "fossilized" form dug from the ground. Both types are used principally in the preparation of varnishes. Bound - Netherlands.
	Kadaya and talka -----	2163.0	1939 1943 1945	575 854 1,291	INDIA, 562. INDIA, 851 INDIA, 1,287	Egypt, 13 Egypt, 3 Egypt, 4	Kadaya and talka are natural gums obtained, respectively, from British India and Egypt. The former is the more important and is similar but inferior to gum tragacanth. Talka is an inferior substitute for gum Arabic. Both are used in mucelege, in food products, by the textile industry, and in the manufacture of cosmetics. Talka is imported as a "natural gum," not specially provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930 and as such its duty-free status was bound by the trade agreement with Iran.

1/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1686	Gums and resins-Continued: Benzoin -----	2171.1	1939	23	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 15)	France, 4	A balsam resin used in cosmetics, ointments, and liniments. Bound - Iran.
			1943	None			
			1945	None			
	Dragon's blood -----	2171.3	1939	16	UNITED KINGDOM (British Malaya, 15)	Netherlands Indies, 1	A red, resinous substance obtained by proc- essing the fruit of several species of palms. Its principal use is in coloring varnishes and lacquers; it is also used in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	None			
			1945	None			
	Myrrh -----	2171.5	1939	9	UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 9)		A gum resin obtained from certain trees in the desert regions of Africa, particu- larly near the Red Sea. It is used in dentifrices, tinctures, and ointments. Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	38	UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 37)		
			1945	16	UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 7)	Saudi Arabia, 9	
	Spruce -----	2171.7	1939	1/	CANADA 1/		A hardened resin obtained from spruce trees. It is used to a small extent in chewing gum. Bound - Iran.
			1943	1/	CANADA 1/		
			1945	1/	CANADA 1/		
	Leche caspi -----	2170.0	1942 ^{2/}	211	BRAZIL, 103	Peru, 108	A gum obtained as an exudation from trees in Peru. It is similar to, or identical with, the gum, leite de Sowa, which is a product of Brazil. The principal use is in chewing gum. Bound - Iran and Peru.
			1943	843	BRAZIL, 706	Peru, 136	
			1945	828	BRAZIL, 706	Peru, 121	
	Tragasol (locust gum bean) -----	2171.8	1939	450	UNITED KINGDOM, 59 (Malta, Gozo and Cyprus, 94);	Italy, 196 France, 86	Tragasol is a gum obtained from the kernel of the carob, or locust bean. It is used principally by the textile industry, and to some extent in food products.
			1943	650	(Palestine, none) UNITED KINGDOM, 91 (Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus, 225);	Spain, 246	
			1945	735	(Palestine, 45) UNITED KINGDOM, 209 (Malta, Gozo and Cyprus, 200); (Palestine, 24)	Spain, 260	

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Not separately classified before 1942.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1686	Gums and resins-Continued: Gums and resins, n.s.p.f. (natural) ---	2171.9	1939	1/ 198	UNITED KINGDOM, 4 (Nigeria, 21); (British E. Africa, 14) BRAZIL, 4	Peru, 36; India, 23	In this category is a large number of miscellaneous gums and resins which are variously used in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and dentifrices. Bound - Iran.
			1943	822	BRAZIL, 269; UNITED KINGDOM, 12 (Nigeria, 5); (British E. Africa, 6)	Iran, 55; Colombia, 200; Venezuela, 148	
			1945	1,420	UNITED KINGDOM, 7 (Nigeria, 26); (British E. Africa, 8) BRAZIL, 137	Mexico, 433; Colombia, 371; Venezuela, 236	
1688	Horse mane and tail hair, including switches, raw.	3694.0	1939	152	SOVIET UNION, 24	Argentina, 91; Canada, 25	Raw material for drawn horse mane and tail hair for mattresses, upholstered furniture, and automobile seats. Bound - Argentina.
			1943	627	SOVIET UNION, 55	Argentina, 424; Mexico, 69	
			1945	787	SOVIET UNION, 473	Argentina, 212; Mexico, 33	
1688	Horse mane and tail hair, drawn ---	3694.1	1939	844	CHINA, 404	Argentina, 308; Canada, 48	Raw material for textiles and brushes. Bound - Argentina.
			1943	4,662	CHINA, none	Argentina, 3,789; Mexico, 370	
			1945	6,750	CHINA, none	Argentina, 5,301; Brazil, 381; Uruguay, 352	
1688	Animal hair, unmanufactured: Animal-soft hair, dressed: Horse, cattle, and ox hair ---	3696.33	1942	84	BRAZIL, 11	Argentina, 64; Mexico, 4	Raw material for soft-hair brushes.
			1943	94	BRAZIL, 1	Argentina, 70; Mexico, 11	
			1945	93	BRAZIL, 2	Argentina, 34; Uruguay, 28; Chile, 13	
	Other ---	3696.39	1942	34	SOVIET UNION, none	United Kingdom, 17; China, 14	Raw material for soft-hair brushes.
			1943	21	SOVIET UNION, none	United Kingdom, 10; India, 9	
			1945	282	SOVIET UNION, 73	Argentina, 167	
	Cattle, ox, calf, and horse body hair, except ear hair.	3695.1	1939	278	CANADA, 166	United Kingdom, 42	This hair is raw material for hair felt and textiles. Imports of pony fronts supply horse body hair which is used in making low-priced brushes of soft hair. Bound - Canada and Argentina.
			1943	198	CANADA, 115	Uruguay, 42; Argentina, 30	
			1945	201	CANADA, 180	Uruguay, 10; Mexico, 6	

1/ Includes some imports separately reported in 1943.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1688	Animal hair, unmanufactured-Continued: Goat and kid hair, except Angora and Cashmere.	3696.2	1939 1943 1945	448 216 1,409	INDIA, 203 INDIA, 191 INDIA, 840	Soviet Union, 97; China, 40 Canada, 13 Soviet Union, 302; Argentina, 174	Raw material for filler yarn for hair canvas.
	"Other"	3696.4	1939 1943 1945	21 19 64	CANADA, 9 CANADA, 8 CANADA, 38	India, 8 Mexico, 9 Soviet Union, 15; India, 4	Imports are chiefly hog and pig hair, a raw material for curled hair which is used in upholstered furniture and low-priced hair stuffed mattresses.
1689	Ossein	0930.3	1939 1943 1945	944 None None	BELGIUM, 944		A gelatin raw material. It is the residue of bones after the mineral salts have been removed. Bound - Belgium. See digest on "Gelatin", paragraph 41, vol. I, part 1.
1689	Hide cuttings, raw, with or without hair	0930.8	1939 1943 1945	780 676 1,392	UNITED KINGDOM, 679 UNITED KINGDOM, 57 UNITED KINGDOM, 219	Canada, 39; Netherlands, 22 Canada, 187; Argentina, 181; Cuba 70 Argentina, 434; Canada, 257; Cuba, 192; Colombia, 164	Raw materials for use in the manufacture of animal glues and gelatins. See digest on "Glue", paragraph 41, vol. I, part 1.
1689	"Other" glue stock	0930.9	1939 1943 1945	17 59 43	INDIA, 8; UNITED KINGDOM, 1 INDIA, 11; UNITED KINGDOM, none INDIA, none; UNITED KINGDOM, 3	Canada, 4; Cuba, 3 Canada, 25; Argentina, 21 Canada, 20; Paraguay, 10; Argentina, 9 India, 48; Netherlands, 32 Netherlands Indies, 35	Raw materials for use in the manufacture of animal glues and gelatins. See digest on "Glue", paragraph 41, vol. I, part 1.
1691	Hides and skins of India water buffalo, for use in manufacture of rawhide articles: Dry or dry salted Wet salted	0209.0 0209.1	1939 1943 1945 1939 1943 1945	233 35 4 None None None	UNITED KINGDOM, 26 (British Malaya, 106) UNITED KINGDOM, none (British Malaya, none) UNITED KINGDOM, none (British E. Africa, 4) UNITED KINGDOM		) Bound - United Kingdom.) See digest on "Buffalo hides, n.s.p.f." (dutiabie), paragraph 1530(a), vol.XV, part 2.)))))))

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1692	Hones, whetstones, oilstones, and scythestones.	5466.3	1939 1943 1945	48 20 12	UNITED KINGDOM, 41 UNITED KINGDOM, 20 UNITED KINGDOM, 12	Germany $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	Abrasive materials. Bound - United Kingdom.
1692	Grindstones	5466.5	1939 1943 1945	26 11 9	UNITED KINGDOM, 19 UNITED KINGDOM, 11 UNITED KINGDOM, 9	Canada, 7	Abrasive materials. Bound - United Kingdom.
1693-1694	Hoofs, horns, horn strips and tips, unmanufactured.	0911.1	1939 1943 1945	54 26 42	UNITED KINGDOM, 19 UNITED KINGDOM, 11 UNITED KINGDOM, 20	Canada, 9; Cuba, 7; India, 6 Canada, 6; Mexico, 9 India, 6; Paraguay, 5; Canada, 4	These articles are raw materials for horn buttons, handles, and archery goods. Bound - Argentina.
1696	Ice	999.25	1939 1943 1945	72 64 106	CANADA, 72 CANADA, 64 CANADA, 99	Mexico, 7	
1697	Rubber, unmanufactured: Rubber, milk, of or latex	2011.0	1939	10,468	UNITED KINGDOM (British Malaya, 4,320) NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 5,118) NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, none) UNITED KINGDOM (British Malaya, 6) UNITED KINGDOM (British Malaya, none) NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, none)	Liberia, 994 Liberia, 1,306	
			1945	3,116	UNITED KINGDOM (British Malaya, none) NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, none)	Liberia, 3,115	
			1939	167,587	UNITED KINGDOM (British Malaya, 94,367); (Ceylon, 12,762)	Netherlands Indies, 47,012; French Indo China, 9,267	Bound - United Kingdom and Peru. See digest on "Crude India rubber other than guayule, jelutong, gutta percha, gutta balata, and gutta slak", paragraph 1697, in this volume.
			1943	31,364	UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 10,926) $\frac{2}{3}$; (British Malaya $\frac{1}{3}$)	Brazil, 9,758; Liberia, 6,096; Ecuador, 1,726	
			1945	95,814	UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 46,033); (British Malaya, 5,724)	Brazil, 14,029; Liberia, 7,993; French Eq. Africa, 4,408; Belgian Congo, 2,838; French W. Africa, 2,668	

$\frac{1}{2}$ Includes Austria.

$\frac{2}{2}$ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1697	Rubber, unmanufactured-Continued: Guayule rubber -----	2012.0	1939 1943 1945	463 3,637 5,964	UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none	Mexico, 463 Mexico, 3,637 Mexico, 5,964	Guayule's high resin content makes it suitable for special uses but it must be deresinated before it is suitable for most major uses. Bound - Mexico. See digest on "Guayule rubber", paragraph 1697, in this volume.
	Gutta balata -----	2014.0	1939 1943 1945	265 709 907	BRAZIL, 161 BRAZIL, 415 BRAZIL, 569	Surinam, 58; Colombia, 23; Peru, 16 Venezuela, 124; Peru, 62; Colombia, 56 Surinam, 246; Colombia, 39	Bound - Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru.
	Jelutong or pontianak -----	2016.0	1939 1943 1945	1,603 15 None	UNITED KINGDOM (British Malaya, 1,993) UNITED KINGDOM (British Malaya, none)	Netherlands Indies, 210 Netherlands Indies, 15	Jelutong (or pontianak) is a rubber, but so high in resin content that it is not used for the same purposes as other rubbers. Its principal use is in the manufacture of chewing gum. No synthetic substitute has yet been made. Bound - United Kingdom and Peru.
	Gutta-percha and other guttas (except gutta balata).	2017.0	1939 1943 1945	539 None 22	UNITED KINGDOM (British Malaya, 129); (Nigeria, none) NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 355); UNITED KINGDOM (British Malaya, none); (Nigeria, 12)	Brazil, 49 Brazil, 7	Gutta-percha, balata, (see above), and other guttas have somewhat the same general uses, though for certain purposes specific types are preferable. Adhesives, golf ball covers, belting, covering for submarine and other cables, are some of the principal uses. Synthetic rubbers have displaced guttas in some fields Gutta percha, crude, and gutta siak bound Netherlands and United Kingdom; gutta balata, crude - bound Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru.
	Reclaimed rubber -----	2019.1	1939 1943 1945	1 11 ✓	UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none	Canada, 1 Canada, 11	Reclaimed rubber is made from rubber scrap. The actual rubber content of reclaimed rubber averages only about 55 percent. It is used in varying proportions mainly in conjunction with new rubber.

✓ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1697	Rubber, unmanufactured-Continued: Scrap or refuse rubber, fit only for remanufacture.	2019.2	1939 1943 1945	200 115 485	UNITED KINGDOM, 83 UNITED KINGDOM, 84 UNITED KINGDOM, 29	Canada, 95 Canada, 12 Canada, 447	Scrap rubber consists of all kinds of rubber articles which have been worn out or discarded and which are suitable for reclaiming only. Imported scrap rubber is generally of high quality and probably consists in substantial part of inner tubes or other articles containing a high percentage of rubber.
1698	Iodine, crude -----	8300.0	1939 1943 1945	168 3,042 232	CHILE, 168 CHILE, 3,041 CHILE, 232		This is a nonmetallic element in the form of purplish-black crystals, usually containing 99 percent or more of pure iodine. The crude element is used in the manufacture of resublimed iodine, potassium and sodium iodides, and other iodine salts.
1699	Platinum metals and native combinations thereof: Iridium -----	6823.0	1939 1943 1945	687 133 505	UNITED KINGDOM, 110; SOVIET UNION, 553 UNITED KINGDOM, 133; SOVIET UNION, none UNITED KINGDOM, 107; SOVIET UNION, 76	Norway, 18 Canada, 318	Used as a hardener of platinum for jewelry and other purposes, and alloyed with osmium for fountain pen tips. Important use is for airplane magnetos. Bound - United Kingdom.
	Osmium -----	6824.0	1939 1943 1945	22 47 44	UNITED KINGDOM, 21 UNITED KINGDOM, 47 UNITED KINGDOM, 44	France, 1	Alloyed with iridium for fountain pen tips. Bound - United Kingdom.
	Osmiridium -----	6824.1	1939 1943 1945	51 5 4	UNITED KINGDOM, 51 UNITED KINGDOM, 4 UNITED KINGDOM, 1	Australia, 1 Australia, 3 Canada, 6	A natural alloy of osmium and iridium used in fountain pen tips. Bound - United Kingdom.
	Palladium -----	6825.0	1939 1943 1945	2,099 932 2,598	UNITED KINGDOM, 2,090 UNITED KINGDOM, 235 UNITED KINGDOM, 16	Canada, 697 Canada, 2,360; Soviet Union, 222	Used in jewelry, instruments, and for dental work. Bound - United Kingdom.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1699	Platinum metals and native combinations thereof-Continued: Rhodium ----- Ruthenium -----	6826.0 6826.1	1939 1943 1945 1939 1943 1945	644 46 453 253 294 297	UNITED KINGDOM, 574 UNITED KINGDOM, 45 UNITED KINGDOM, 119 UNITED KINGDOM, 238 UNITED KINGDOM, 132 UNITED KINGDOM, 80	Norway, 70 Canada, 1 Canada, 334 Norway, 13 Canada, 162 Canada, 217	Used in electrical appliances, jewelry, and electroplating. Bound - United Kingdom. Used as a hardener of platinum, in platinum alloys, and as a substitute for iridium in airplane magnetos. Bound - United Kingdom.
1700	Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore.	6001.0	1939 1943 1945	5,866 1,827 4,092	CHILE, 2,824 CHILE, none CHILE, 386	Sweden, 1,228; Cuba, 596; Norway, 845; Canada, 129 Canada, 1,229; Algeria, 444 Canada, 2,610; Algeria, 931	"Iron ore containing iron oxide or iron hydroxide, and suitable for the manufacture of pigments" is bound in the agreement with Iran. See digest on "Iron ore", paragraph 1700, in this volume.
1701	Ivory tusks, natural, or cut vertically, across the grain, bark intact.	0951.0	1939 1943 1945	132 6 61	UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 99) UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 3) UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 33)	Netherlands, 11; Union of So. Africa, 15 Canada, 2; Liberia, 1 Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 8; Madagascar, 6; Belgian Congo, 6	Raw material for billiard balls, buttons, novelties, and ornaments. Bound - United Kingdom.
1703	Joss stick or joss light -----	999.30	1939 1943 1945	27 None ✓	CHINA, 9 CHINA ✓	Japan, 15	Used in Oriental religious rituals.

✓ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1704	Waste rope (except for paper stock) -----	999.70	1939 1943 1945	2 21 16	CANADA 1/ CANADA, 10 CANADA, 5	Panama Canal Zone, 3; India, 8 India, 7; Mexico, 3	The Tariff Act of 1930 contains two specific provisions for imports of waste rope. Paragraph 1750 provides for imports of "*** paper stock, crude, of every description, including *** waste rope ***" Paragraph 1704 provides for "Waste rope", imports of which apparently can be used either for paper stock or for other purposes. Imports under the provisions of paragraph 1704 probably consist principally of waste rope which has been treated with tar, copper oleate, graphite, and other materials which tend to render it unsuited for use as paper stock. Fibers recovered from jute waste rope imported under the provisions of paragraph 1704 have probably been used chiefly in the manufacture of oakum, and other imported waste rope, not used as paper stock, has probably been used, particularly during the war, in the manufacture of ships' fenders, or bumpers.
1707	Shellac, bleached -----	2108.0	1939 1943 1945	22 None 151	INDIA, none INDIA, 151	Germany 2/ 16; Belgium, 6	Shellac is a refined form of lac, a resinous material secreted on the branches of trees by an insect. Bleached shellac is used for certain purposes where the darker color of the unbleached product is undesirable, particularly in the manufacture of varnishes for the furniture trade.
1707	Shellac, unbleached -----	2107.2	1939 1943 1945	2,198 3,952 4,779	INDIA, 2,144 INDIA, 3,952 INDIA, 4,779	Germany 2/ 53	The principal uses of unbleached shellac are in the manufacture of composition articles, such as phonograph records, buttons, imitation ivory, and similar products; by the electrical industry for insulating coatings and moulded parts; and in making varnishes.

1/ Less than \$500.
2/ Includes Austria.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1707	Lac, crude, seed, button, and stick -----	2105.0	1939 1943 1945	1,401 287 2,354	INDIA, 1,401 INDIA, 287 INDIA, 2,354		Lac is a resinous material secreted on the branches of trees by an insect. Stick lac is the crude lac as it is gathered from the trees. After partial refining and purification it becomes seed lac. Button lac is a refined form used in the manufacture of composition articles, such as phonograph records, buttons and imitation ivory; by the electrical industry for insulating coatings and moulded parts; and in making varnishes.
1710	Asphaltum and bitumen (natural) -----	5079.0	1939 1943 1945	552 222 122	UNITED KINGDOM (Trinidad and Tobago, 227) NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), 189) UNITED KINGDOM (Trinidad and Tobago, 202) NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), none) UNITED KINGDOM (Trinidad and Tobago, 116) NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.) 1/	Cuba, 84 Cuba, 18 Cuba, 6	Natural asphalt occurs in widely differing forms, from the sticky, semi-soft lake asphalt of Trinidad to hard, glossy varieties like those from Cuba. The imports from Curacao reported in 1939 were undoubtedly petroleum asphalt. Bound - United Kingdom. See digest on "Liquid petroleum asphalt", paragraph 1710, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2.
1710	Petroleum asphalt, solid 2/ -----	5079.1	1940 1943 1945	389 567 799	UNITED KINGDOM 1/ NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), 336) UNITED KINGDOM, none NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), 567) UNITED KINGDOM, none NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), 798)	Mexico, 51	Bound - United Kingdom.

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Not separately classified before Jan. 1, 1940.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par. act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1710	Petroleum liquid asphalt, including cut-backs and road oil $\frac{1}{2}$.	5078.1	1940	178	NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), none)	Mexico, 178	Bound - Mexico. Subject to import excise tax under sec. 2422, Internal Revenue Code. See digest on "liquid petroleum asphalt", paragraph 1710, vol. 1, part 2, sec. 2.
			1943	91	UNITED KINGDOM, none		
					NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), none)	Mexico, 91	
			1945	43	UNITED KINGDOM, none		
					NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), 43)		
					UNITED KINGDOM, none		
1714	Manuscripts, n.s.p.f. -----	9503.4	1939	188	UNITED KINGDOM, 157 (Palestine, 1)	Canada, 11; Netherlands, 11	Chiefly unpublished textual matter of historical value. Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	70	UNITED KINGDOM, 24 (Palestine, 20)	Canada, 24	
			1945	142	UNITED KINGDOM, 56 (Palestine, 64)	Canada, 18	
1716	Wood pulp: Mechanically ground: Unbleached -----	4600.0	1939	2/ 5,211	CANADA, 3,925	Sweden, 898; Finland, 374	Bound - Canada and Finland. See digest on "wood pulp", paragraph 1716, in this volume.
			1943	7,635	CANADA, 7,562	Newfoundland and Labrador, 73	
			1945	8,810	CANADA, 7,802	Sweden, 996	
	Screenings -----	4600.1	1940	7	CANADA, 7		
			1943	91	CANADA, 91		
			1945	83	CANADA, 83		
	Bleached -----	4601.0	1939	None	CANADA, none		
			1943	None	CANADA, none		
			1945	43	Canada, none		
	Chemical: Sulphite, unbleached -----	4602.0	1939	2/ 23,396	CANADA, 4,009	Sweden, 43	
			1943	30,056	CANADA, 28,886	Sweden, 13,240; Finland, 4,075	
			1945	42,760	CANADA, 25,003	Newfoundland and Labrador, 1,170	
	Screenings -----	4602.1	1940	101	CANADA, 66	Sweden, 17,629; Newfoundland, 128	
			1943	269	CANADA, 269	Sweden, 35	
			1945	222	CANADA, 222		

1/ Not separately classified before Jan. 1, 1940.

2/ Includes screenings, see following class 4600.1.

3/ Includes screenings, see following class 4602.1.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1938, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1719	Lignite -----	5014.3	1939 1943 1945	5 9 53	CANADA, 5 CANADA, 9 CANADA, 53		Bound - Canada. See digest on "Lignite", paragraph 1719, vol. III, part 3.
1719	Nepheline syenite, crude -----	593.40	1939 1943 1945	95 150 195	CANADA, 95 CANADA, 150 CANADA, 195		Raw material used in glass. Bound - Canada. See digest on "Nepheline syenite, ground", paragraph 214, vol. II.
1719	Kyanite and sillimanite -----	593.95	1939 1943 1945	38 112 182	INDIA, 38 INDIA, 105 INDIA, 161	Australia, 7 Canada, 10; British East Africa, 7	A mineral used in the manufacture of refractories.
1719	Beryl ore or beryllium ore -----	6270.0	1939 1943 1945	15 378 132	BRAZIL, 1 BRAZIL, 196 BRAZIL, 77	Argentina, 14 India, 38; Argentina, 97; Australia, 31 India, 40; Australia, 11	Used in copper alloys and chemicals.
1719	Titanium ore, ilmenite -----	6270.1	1939 1943 1945	1,126 380 1,217	INDIA, 1,125 INDIA, 34 INDIA, 966	Canada, 332; Australia, 14 Norway, 126; Brazil, 48; Australia, 43	Used principally as a pigment and opacifier. See digest on "Titanium ores", paragraph 1719, in this volume.
1719	Titanium ore, rutile -----	6270.2	1939 1943 1945	23 824 98	BRAZIL, 11 BRAZIL, 551 BRAZIL, 25	Australia, 12 1/106; French Africa, 106; Australia, 69; India, 72 Australia, 73	Used principally in welding rod coatings. See digest on "Titanium ores", paragraph 1719, in this volume.
1719	Columbium ore (columbite) or concentrates	6270.3	1939 1943 1945	37 845 1,312	UNITED KINGDOM (Nigeria, 32) UNITED KINGDOM (Nigeria, 832) UNITED KINGDOM (Nigeria, 1,294) (British E. Africa, 11)	Brazil, 5 India, 7; Union of So. Africa, 4 Mozambique, 7	Used in manufacture of stainless steel. Bound - United Kingdom.

1/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1719	Tantalum ore (tantallite) -----	6270.4	1939 1943 1945	83 724 453	BRAZIL, 12; AUSTRALIA, 67 BRAZIL, 528; AUSTRALIA, 11 BRAZIL, 87; AUSTRALIA, 41	British So. Africa, 36; Belgian Congo, 129 Belgian Congo, 252; Nigeria, 44	Used in radar, as a catalyst in synthetic rubber plants, and in ferroalloys.
1719	Zirconium ore -----	6270.5	1939 1943 1945	50 698 554	AUSTRALIA, 23; BRAZIL, 21 AUSTRALIA, 419; BRAZIL, 279 AUSTRALIA, 530; BRAZIL, 24	India, 6	The metal is used principally in the manufacture of alloys. The ore is used in ceramics and refractories. Bound - Brazil.
1721	Monazite sand and other thorium ore -----	593.30	1939 1943 1945	52 220 20	INDIA, 47 INDIA, 128 INDIA, 4	Netherlands Indies, 4 Brazil, 89 Brazil, 16	Raw material for cerium, thorium, and other rare earth metals.
1722	Origanum (origan) leaves in bulk or bales $\frac{2}{2}$ -----	1547.7	1940 1943 1945	6 230 97	FRANCE, none FRANCE, none FRANCE, none	Greece, 4 Mexico, 91; Chile, 120 Chile, 52; Portugal, 26	Crude leaves of a Spanish or Moroccan plant, used in the production of the essential oil (oil of origanum). The oil is employed as an ingredient in soap, as a food flavor in condiments and sausages and as an antiseptic.
1722	Derris root and tuba or tube root -----	221.30	1939 1943 1945	314 $\frac{3}{3}$ 8	UNITED KINGDOM (British Malaya, 251) UNITED KINGDOM (British Malaya, none) UNITED KINGDOM (British Malaya, none)	Netherlands Indies, 38; Philippine Islands, 20 Belgian Congo, 8	Used in the manufacture of insecticides. Bound - United Kingdom.
1722	Moss, crude or unmanufactured, n.s.p.f. -	2921.1	1939 1943 1945	86 150 270	FRANCE, 76 FRANCE, none FRANCE, 12	Portugal, 3; United Kingdom, 3 Canada, 132; Portugal, 6; Spain, 6 Canada, 228; United Kingdom, 8; Spain, 8	Used in food and drug preparations and in the soap, paint, textiles, and other industries

1/ Other than Union of South Africa.
2/ Includes marjoram.
3/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1724	Needles, hand-sewing or darning -----	6161.0	1939 1943 1945	539 1,192 1,199	UNITED KINGDOM, 428 UNITED KINGDOM, 1,169 UNITED KINGDOM, 1,138	Germany 1/ 48; Japan, 47 Canada, 23 Canada, 61	Bound - United Kingdom.
1725	Nets or finished sections of nets for other trawl fishing, wholly or in chief value of manila.	3420.2	1939 1943 1945	181 23 None	UNITED KINGDOM, 144 UNITED KINGDOM, 23	Japan, 24; Portugal, 11	Bound - United Kingdom.
1726	Newspapers and periodicals, unbound -----	9503.5	1939 1943 1945	644 372 1,582	UNITED KINGDOM, 201 UNITED KINGDOM, 87 UNITED KINGDOM, 87	Canada, 202; Germany 1/ 86; Japan, 102 Canada, 285 Canada, 1,490	Bound - United Kingdom.
1727	Oil seeds and oil-bearing materials:						See summary digests on "Fats and oils used principally in food and soap" and "Fats and oils used principally in paints, varnishes, and related products", vol. I, part 2, sec. 1. Dried coconut meat from which coconut oil is obtained. Copra as such is not subject to processing tax but oil derived from imported copra is subject to such tax; see digest on "Coconut oil", paragraph 54, vol. I, part 2, sec. 1. Bound - United Kingdom.
	Copra -----	2232.0	1939 1943 1945	6,692 8,501 7,213	UNITED KINGDOM (British Oceania, 26); (Ceylon, none) UNITED KINGDOM (British Oceania, 2,225); (Ceylon, 4,232) UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 2,770); (British Oceania, 1,232)	Philippine Islands, 6,449; Netherlands Indies, 208 French Oceania, 1,349; New Zealand, 652 French Pacific Islands, 1,345; New Hebrides, 1,028 India, 68; Hong Kong, 29; Egypt, 29 Nicaragua, 79; Brazil, 392/; India, 26 Dominican Republic, 24; Brazil, 24	
	Sesame seed -----	2234.0	1939 1943 1945	348 180 67	CHINA, 169 CHINA, none CHINA, none		Sesame seed was formerly an important source of edible oil. It is used also as an article of food, principally in confections, and in the United States the shelled seed is used as a condiment on bread and rolls and in the preparation of candy and cakes. The oil, which is of high quality, is used in this country principally as a salad oil and in vegetable shortenings. Taxable Internal Revenue Code. See digest on "Sesame seed", paragraph 1727, vol. VII, part 2.

1/ Includes Austria.

2/ Free for Government use.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1727	Oil seeds and oil-bearing materials-Con.: Palm nuts -----	2236.1	1939	1/	FRANCE, none; UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, none)		International trade in form of kernels almost exclusively. Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	22	FRANCE, none UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 21)		
			1945	7	FRANCE, none UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 1)	Australia, 6	
	Palm nut kernels -----	2236.5	1939	124	FRANCE (Other French Africa 2/ 29) UNITED KINGDOM (Nigeria, 36)	Netherlands Indies, 35	Raw material for palm kernel oil. Palm nut kernels as such are not subject to processing tax but oil derived from imported kernels is subject to such tax; see digest on "Palm kernel oil", paragraph 54, vol. I, part 2, sec. 1. Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	1	FRANCE, none UNITED KINGDOM (Nigeria, none)	Australia, 1	
			1945	2,331	FRANCE, none UNITED KINGDOM (Nigeria, 1,330)	Belgian Congo, 747	
	Rapeseed -----	2237.0	1939	198	NETHERLANDS, 31	Japen, 73; Rumania, 40; Hungary, 22	The so-called red or summer rapeseed (as distinguished from the so-called black or Dwarf Essex rapeseed, most of which is sown to produce pasture) is used only for bird feed and the production of oil and cake. Rapeseed is not ordinarily crushed for oil in the United States. Taxable Internal Revenue Code. See digest on "Rapeseed", paragraph 1727, vol. VII, part 2.
			1943	265	NETHERLANDS, none	Argentina, 265 3/	
			1945	97	NETHERLANDS, 28	Canada, 69	
	Hempseed -----	2238.0	1939	25	CHINA, 13	Kwantung, 11	Hempseed is one of the less important of the oil-bearing seeds. On account of the narcotic (cannabis, marijuana, hashish) content of the plant the Federal Government and most of the States control or prohibit the growing or handling of hemp. Imported seed must be sterilized (killed) upon entry. Taxable Internal Revenue Code. See digest on "Hempseed", paragraph 1727, vol. VII, part 2.
			1943	78	CHINA, none	Chile, 78 3/	
			1945	8	CHINA, none	Chile, 8	

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

3/ Free for Government use.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1727	Oilseeds and oil-bearing materials-Con.: Perilla seed -----	2238.8	1939 1943 1945	122 None None	CHINA, none	Kwantung, 122	From the point of view of volume of world output or international trade perilla seed is one of the minor oil-bearing seeds. It is, however, the source of a very high-grade drying oil. It is produced principally in Manchuria Taxable Internal Revenue Code. See digest on "perilla seed", paragraph 1727, vol. VII, part 2.
	Babassu nuts and kernels -----	2239.1	1939 1943 1945	3,495 1,814 1/ 4,064	BRAZIL, 3,495 BRAZIL, 1,814 BRAZIL, 4,064		International trade almost exclusively in form of kernels, which are the raw material for babassu oil. Bound - Brazil.
	Ouricury kernels -----	2239.62	1939 1943 1945	None 345 None	BRAZIL BRAZIL, 345		South American palm kernels. Raw material for lauric-acid type oil.
	Muru-muru kernels -----	2239.64	1939 1943 1945	150 13 44	BRAZIL, 150 BRAZIL, 13 BRAZIL, 44		South American palm kernels. Raw material for lauric-acid type oil.
	Tucum kernels -----	2239.66	1939 1943 1945	181 42 594	BRAZIL, 181 BRAZIL, 42 BRAZIL, 594		South American palm kernels. Raw material for lauric-acid type oil.
1729	Oakum -----	3420.3	1939 1943 1945	10 None None	NETHERLANDS, 1	United Kingdom, 7	A tarred preparation, usually of soft vegetable fiber or cotton, used in marine work for calking the seams of ships and by plumbers for calking or packing pipe joints. Marine oakum is made mostly of hemp fiber; plumbers' oakum of jute fiber.
1730(b)	Cod oil -----	0804.0	1939 1943 1945	602 403 397	NORWAY, 273 NORWAY, none NORWAY, none	Japan, 126; Newfoundland, 121 Newfoundland, 339; Canada, 39; Iceland, 22 Newfoundland and Labrador, 370; Canada, 27	Cod oil is the poorer grade of oil obtained from the livers of the cod and related species. It is used chiefly in the leather industry. Bound - Iceland.

1/ Babassu kernels only.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1730(b)	Cod-liver oil	0805.0	1939	3,731	NORWAY, 1,492	Iceland, 1,094; United Kingdom, 445; Germany 1/ 436	Cod-liver oil is the better grade of oil obtained from the livers of the cod and related species. It is valued chiefly for the content of vitamins A and D and is used for human and animal nutrition. Bound - Iceland.
1730(b)	Eulachon oil	099.20	1943 1945	3,504 2,892	NORWAY, none NORWAY, 274	Iceland, 2,634; Canada, 406; Newfoundland, 292 Iceland, 2,030; Newfoundland and Labrador, 252; Canada, 243	Eulachon oil is used principally by Indians and Eskimos for cooking in Alaska and northwestern Canada. Taxable Internal Revenue Code. See digest on "Eulachon oil", paragraph 1730, vol. I, part 2, sec. 1.
1731	Essential or distilled, not containing alcohol: Cassia	2270.1	1939 1943 1945	128 None	CHINA, 127		Cassia (or Chinese cinnamon) oil is used as a flavor in toothpastes and foods.
	Cinnamon leaf	2270.3	1939	94	CHINA, none UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 49); (Ceylon, 45)	Palestine, 7	Cinnamon-leaf oil, which has a combined cinnamon and clove odor, is used as a flavor and in perfumes. Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	169	UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 133); (Ceylon, 33)	Madagascar, 4	
			1945	68	UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 7); (British E. Africa, 61)		
	Cinnamon (other than leaf)	2270.5	1939	26	UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 5)	Germany, 17; France, 2	Cinnamon oil is obtained from the inner bark of the same plant whose leaves contain cinnamon-leaf oil. Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	10	UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 10)		
			1945	17	UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 17)		
	Geranium	2271.0	1939	472	FRANCE, 62 3/ (Other French Africa, 252); (Algeria, 131)	British E. Africa, 10; United Kingdom, 9	An important perfume material with a rose-like odor.
			1943	49	FRANCE, 10 (Other French Africa 3/, none)	Belgian Congo, 20; British E. Africa, 19	
			1945	1,243	FRANCE, none (Madagascar, 1,159)	Belgian Congo, 59	

1/ Includes Austria.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1731	Essential or distilled oils, not containing alcohol-Continued: Citronella -----	2274.1	1939	656	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 452); UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 165)	Guatemala, 39	Chief uses are in soaps and insecticides. It is also a source of geraniol, a perfume material. Bound - Netherlands and United Kingdom.
			1943	449	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 1); UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 178)	Guatemala, 260; Honduras, 11	
			1945	924	NETHERLANDS, none UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 280)	Guatemala, 476; Honduras, 160	
	Lemon grass -----	2274.2	1939	171	INDIA, 145	Guatemala, 22; Netherlands, 4	Used in soaps and as a source of citral, a lemon-like flavoring material.
			1943	411	INDIA, 135	Guatemala, 211; Honduras, 22; Madagascar, 33	
			1945	1,978	INDIA, 1,774	Guatemala, 145; Haiti, 20	
	Lavender -----	2275.0	1939	573	FRANCE, 546	Netherlands, 21	
			1943	40	FRANCE, 16	Spain, 15	
			1945	1,038	FRANCE, 921 (Madagascar, 32)	Spain, 45; Soviet Union, 27	Used principally in soaps, shaving preparations and lotions.
	Lime -----	2279.0	1939	405	UNITED KINGDOM, 23 (Trinidad and Tobago, 124) (Other British W.Indies 1,68)	Netherlands, 84; Mexico, 63	Used principally as a flavor in soft drinks and candies. Bound - United Kingdom and Mexico.
			1943	986	UNITED KINGDOM, none (Trinidad and Tobago, 211) (Other British W.Indies 1,37)	Mexico, 627; Haiti, 67	
			1945	920	UNITED KINGDOM, none (Trinidad and Tobago, 70) (Other British W.Indies, 88)	Mexico, 554; Haiti, 107	
	Bitter almond -----	228.11	1939	28	FRANCE, 21	Netherlands, 6	The natural oil, which contains hydrocyanic acid and is therefore very poisonous, has some medicinal use. Oil from which the hydrocyanic acid has been removed is used as a flavor.
			1943	None			
			1945	None			

1/ Other than Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1731	Essential or distilled oils, not containing alcohol--Continued:						
	Anise -----	228.12	1939 1943 1945	206 4 18	CHINA, 141 CHINA, 4 CHINA, none	French Indo China, 63 India, 17	Primarily a flavoring material, used in medicinals, toothpastes, and foods.
	Caraway -----	228.16	1939 1943 1945	31 None 136	NETHERLANDS, 29 NETHERLANDS, 114 FRANCE, 52 (Madagascar, 17)	Soviet Union, 22 Netherlands Indies, 16	Used in medicinals and as a flavor in foods and liqueurs. Bound - Netherlands. A perfume oil.
	Cananga or ylang-ylang -----	228.18	1939 1943 1945	93 129 508	FRANCE, 3 (Madagascar, 126) FRANCE, none (Madagascar, 507)		
	Linaloe or bois de rose -----	228.27	1939 1943	299 391	BRAZIL, 275 BRAZIL, none	French Guiana, 8 Mexico, 367; French W. Indies, 16; French Guiana, 8 Mexico, 310; French Guiana, 16	Principal uses are in soaps and perfumes. Bound - Mexico.
	Orange flower or neroli -----	228.28	1945	657	BRAZIL, 331	Italy, 6; Netherlands, 4 Haiti, 3	Used in perfumes and as a flavor.
	Camphor -----	228.14	1939 1943 1945	110 9 370	FRANCE, 100 FRANCE, 1 (Madagascar, 5) FRANCE, 248 (Madagascar, none) CHINA 1/	Haiti, 122 Japan, 41	Other varieties or derivatives of camphor oil (artificial sassafras oil, camphor oil with specific gravity of 1.07, and ho oil) are dutiable, and are considered in the digest on "Essential oils, n.s.p.f.", paragraph 58, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2.
	Origanum -----	228.30	1939 1943 1945	42 None None	UNITED KINGDOM, none (Palestine, 8) UNITED KINGDOM, none (Palestine, 4) UNITED KINGDOM, none (Palestine, none)	Syria, 6; Morocco, 5 Syria, 13; Spain, 6	Used as a dental antiseptic and a flavor.

1/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1731	Essential or distilled oils, not containing alcohol-Continued: Palmarosa -----	228.32	1939 1943 1945	24 6 47	INDIA, 23 INDIA, 4 INDIA, 45	British E. Africa, 2 British E. Africa, 2	A perfume oil, also known as East Indian geranium oil.
1732	Expressed or extracted oils and fats:						See summary digests on "Fats and oils used principally in food and soap" and "Fats and oils used principally in paints, varnishes, and related products", paragraph 52, etc., vol. I, part 2, sec. 1.
	Tung oil (Chinawood oil) -----	2241.9	1939 1943 1945	11,724 23 86	CHINA, 10,646 CHINA, 1 CHINA, none	Hong Kong, 1078 Brazil, 22 Argentina, 32; Brazil, 23; Uruguay, 31	Used in paints, varnishes, and related products.
	Palm oil -----	2243.0	1939 1943 1945	6,282 3,378 3,320	NETHERLANDS, 93 (Netherlands Indies, 5,188) NETHERLANDS, none (Netherlands Indies, none) NETHERLANDS, none (Netherlands Indies, none)	Belgian Congo, 700; Nigeria, 254 Belgian Congo, 3,043; Nigeria, 335 Belgian Congo, 2,138; Nigeria, 1,011; Gold Coast, 170	Used principally by the soap and tin plate industries, although it is also used to some extent in food products. Taxable Internal Revenue Code. The duty-free status of palm oil is bound and the processing tax bound against increase in the trade agreement with the Netherlands.
	Sunflower oil (denatured), inedible -----	2247.0	1939 1943 1945	9 1/ 1,369 20	NETHERLANDS, 8 NETHERLANDS, none NETHERLANDS, none	Argentina, 1,360; United Kingdom, 8 Argentina, 20	Denatured sunflower oil is used principally in soaps, paints, and varnishes. Taxable Internal Revenue Code; tax reduced for emergency period in agreement with Argentina. See digest on "Denatured sunflower oil", paragraph 1732, vol. I, part 2, sec. 1.
	Palm-kernel oil, inedible -----	2248.0	1939 1943 1945	12 None None	UNITED KINGDOM, 9	Netherlands, 2	Used principally in the manufacture of soap to which it imparts free-lathering properties. It is also used in food products. Taxable Internal Revenue Code. The duty-free status of inedible palm-kernel oil is bound and the processing tax is bound against increase in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1732	Expressed or extracted oils and fats-Con.: Perilla oil -----	2256.0	1939 1943 1945	2,127 36 3	CHINA, 225 CHINA, 22 CHINA, none	Kwantung, 868; Japan, 889; Netherlands, 140 Kwantung, 14 Manchuria, 3	Perilla oil is one of the better drying oils used in paints and varnishes, linoleums and oil cloth, and printing inks. Taxable Internal Revenue Code. See digest on "perilla oil", paragraph 1732, vol. I, part 2, sec. 1. Used principally in the manufacture of soap. It is similar in characteristics to coconut and palm-kernel oils. Bound - Brazil.
(1686)	Babassu-nut oil -----	2257.1	1939 1943 1945	33 72 374	BRAZIL, 33 BRAZIL, 72 BRAZIL, 374		Used principally in electrical insulation.
	Cashew nut oil and cashew nut shell oil	2257.2	1939 1943 1945	84 860 30	INDIA, 84 INDIA, 850 INDIA, 26	Other Asia 2/ Brazil, 4	
1732	Oiticica oil -----	2257.6	1939 1943 1945	1,708 340 3,765	BRAZIL, 1,708 BRAZIL, 316 BRAZIL, 3,752	Mexico, 24 Mexico, 13 Hong Kong, 59	Used in paints, varnishes, and related products Bound - Peru.
	Tea-seed oil -----	2257.7	1939 1943 1945	386 None None	CHINA, 327		Similar to olive oil and is used chiefly as a salad oil and in the preparation of textile soaps.
	Nut oils, n.s.p.f. -----	2257.9	1939	73	BRAZIL 3/ FRANCE 2/ (Other French Africa 27)	China, 26; Netherlands, 14; Hong Kong, 5	Nut oils, n.s.p.f., consist largely of tropical oils produced from muru muru, uculuba, shee, and other nuts and are used chiefly in manufacture of soaps and food products.
			1943 1945	135 137	BRAZIL, 135 FRANCE, none BRAZIL, 137; FRANCE, none		

1/ Classified as cashew nut shell liquid; entered under paragraph 1686.

2/ Bhutan and Nepal only.

3/ Less than \$500.

4/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1733	Gasoline and other motor fuel -----	5054.2	1939 1943 1945	127 1/21,321 2/14,615	NETHERLANDS (Curacao, N.W.I., 12) NETHERLANDS (Curacao, N.W.I., 19,100) NETHERLANDS (Curacao, N.W.I., 10,865)	Mexico, 114 Peru, 1,305; Trinidad and Tobago, 841 Canada, 2,742; Venezuela, 562; Trinidad and Tobago, 446	Taxable Internal Revenue Code. See digest on "Gasoline and naphtha", paragraph 1733, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2.
1733	Gasoline and other motor fuel: For supplies of vessels and aircraft --	5054.2	1939 1943 1945	- 87 45	UNITED KINGDOM UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none	Curacao (N.W.I.), 87 Curacao (N.W.I.), 45	Tax exempt status; bound - United Kingdom. See digest on "Gasoline and naphtha", paragraph 1733, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2.
1733	Naphtha (not motor fuel) and finished light products.	5054.3	1939 1943 1945	154 2/ None	NETHERLANDS (Curacao, N.W.I., 154) NETHERLANDS	Canada 3/	Taxable Internal Revenue Code. See digest on "Gasoline and naphtha", paragraph 1733, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2.
1733	Naphtha (not motor fuel) and finished light products, free for supplies of vessels.	5054.3	1939 1943 1945	None None None	UNITED KINGDOM		Tax exempt, Internal Revenue Code; bound - United Kingdom. See digest on "Gasoline and naphtha", paragraph 1733, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2.
1733	Kerosene -----	5054.5	1939 1943 1945	- 4/ 970 411	NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I., 970) NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I., 411)	Canada 3/	Kerosene, which is primarily an illuminant, is also used extensively for heating. Bound - Mexico. Taxable Internal Revenue Code. See digest on "Kerosene", paragraph 1733, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2.
1733	Kerosene, free for supplies of vessels --	5054.5	1939 1943 1945	None None None	UNITED KINGDOM		Tax exempt, Internal Revenue Code. Bound United Kingdom and Mexico. See digest on "Kerosene", paragraph 1733, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2.

1/ Free for Government use, 18,906 thousand dollars.
2/ Free for Government use, 11,987 thousand dollars.
2/ Less than \$500.
4/ Free for Government use, 638 thousand dollars.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1733	Gas oil (including Diesel oil) and distillate fuel oil.	5057.0	1939 1943 1945	211 1/21,496 2/21,833	NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), 211) NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), 18,556) NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), 18,421)	Mexico, 1,721; Venezuela, 571 Mexico, 1,828; Trinidad and Tobago, 991	Distillate fuel oil is the third largest petroleum product in quantity and is growing in importance because of its steadily increasing use in Diesel engines and household heating plants. Taxable Internal Revenue Code. Bound - Venezuela and Mexico. See digest on "Gas oil", paragraph 1733, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2.
1733	Gas oil (for supplies of vessels) -----	5057.014	1939 1943 1945	None 1,091 467	UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM (Trinidad and Tobago, 127) UNITED KINGDOM, none (Trinidad and Tobago, none)	Venezuela, 752; Curacao, 211 Venezuela, 465	Gas oil used on vessels usually means Diesel oil, the fuel for Diesel engines. Tax exempt, Internal Revenue Code; bound - United Kingdom, Venezuela, and Mexico. See digest on "Gas oil", paragraph 1733, vol. I, part 2, sec. 3.
1733	Residual fuel oil -----	5062.0	1939 1943 1945	1,476 2/22,916 4/27,666	NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), 1,399) NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), 22,042) NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), 26,612)	Trinidad and Tobago, 47 Trinidad and Tobago, 611; Mexico, 135; Venezuela, 110 Canada, 320; Venezuela, 172	Residual fuel oil is used for generating steam. Bound - Venezuela and Mexico. Taxable Internal Revenue Code. See digest on "Residual fuel oil", paragraph, 1733, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2.
1733	Residual fuel oil (for supplies of vessels).	5063.0	1939 1943 1945	8,725 626 5,831	UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none (Trinidad and Tobago, 282) UNITED KINGDOM, none (Trinidad and Tobago, 3)	Curacao (N.W.I.), 8,696; Mexico, 29 Curacao (N.W.I.), 322; Venezuela, 27 Curacao (N.W.I.), 5,639; Canada, 142	Residual fuel oil is used for generating steam. Tax exempt, Internal Revenue Code; bound - United Kingdom, Venezuela, and Mexico. See digest on "Residual fuel oil", paragraph 1733, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2.

- 1/ Free for Government use, 18,216 thousand dollars.
2/ Free for Government use, 19,128 thousand dollars.
3/ Free for Government use, 21,443 thousand dollars.
4/ Free for Government use, 23,027 thousand dollars;

also includes 461 thousand dollars picked up by ships at sea and for which the country of origin is unknown.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1733	Unfinished oils (except topped crude) for further processing. <u>1/</u>	5067.1	1939	2	NETHERLANDS, none; CANADA, 2		Taxable Internal Revenue Code. See digest on "Unfinished oils, except topped crude", paragraph 1733, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2.
			1943	4	NETHERLANDS, none; CANADA, 4		
			1945	<u>2/</u> 8	NETHERLANDS, none; CANADA, 7	Iran <u>3/</u>	
1733	Topped crude oil <u>1/</u> -----	5067.3	1939	163	NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), 163)		Topped crude is crude petroleum from which the gasoline and kerosene have been distilled off.
			1943	298	NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), 297)	Canada, 2	Taxable Internal Revenue Code. Tax reduced - Venezuela and Mexico.
			1945	2	NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), none)		See digest on "Topped crude petroleum", paragraph 1733, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2.
1733	Lubricating oils -----	5075.0	1939	35	NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), 23)	Canada, 7	Taxable Internal Revenue Code. See digest on "Lubricating oils", paragraph 1733, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2.
			1943	47	NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), 32)	Canada, 12	
			1945	<u>4/</u> 66	NETHERLANDS (Curacao (N.W.I.), 55)	Canada, 10	
1733	Lubricating oils: For supplies of vessels.	5075.0	1939	82	UNITED KINGDOM, 1	Denmark, 81	Tax exempt, Internal Revenue Code. Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	None			See digest on "Lubricating oils", paragraph 1733, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2.
			1945	None			
1733	Paraffin and paraffin wax -----	5076.0	1939	1,001	NETHERLANDS, 5 (Netherlands Indies, 994)		Taxable Internal Revenue Code. See digest on "Paraffin and paraffin wax", paragraph 1733, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2.
			1943	6	NETHERLANDS, none (Netherlands Indies, 4)		
			1945	42	NETHERLANDS, none (Netherlands Indies, none)	Canada, 42	

1/ Not separately classified before Dec. 16, 1939; imports are for Dec. 17-31, only.

2/ Free for Government use, 7 thousand dollars.

3/ Less than \$500.

4/ Free for Government use, 29 thousand dollars.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1733	Mineral oil, medicinal, derived from petroleum.	813.35	1939 1943 1945	492 None 2/	BELGIUM, 279 BELGIUM, none BELGIUM, none	Germany 1/ 204 Mexico 2/	Taxable Internal Revenue Code. See digest on "Mineral oil, medicinal", paragraph 1733, vol. I, part 2, sec. 2.
1733	Petroleum jelly, petrolatum, and similar products.	5077.0	1939 1943 1945	1 2 8	NETHERLANDS, none NETHERLANDS, none NETHERLANDS, none	United Kingdom, 1 United Kingdom, 1 United Kingdom, 8	Taxable Internal Revenue Code, if petroleum wax product.
1734	Nickel ore, and matte	6540.0	1939 1943 1945	3,750 13,017 8,223	CANADA, 3,750 CANADA, 9,426 CANADA, 5,219	French Oceania, 3,537 French Oceania, 3,004	Used in manufacture of alloys, nickel-steel, nickel-chromium, German silver, nickel-brass, etc. Bound - Canada.
1734	Nickel oxide	6541.0	1939 1943 1945	311 1,842 7,728	CANADA, 311 CANADA, 1,753 CANADA, 844	United Kingdom, 89 Cuba, 6,884	Imports from Canada are for chemical use. Imports from Cuba are used as an alloying material. Bound - Canada.
1735	Duplex decalcomania paper, not painted	4781.0	1939 1943 1945	163 134 213	UNITED KINGDOM, 163 UNITED KINGDOM, 134 UNITED KINGDOM, 213		Bound - United Kingdom.
1736	Parchment and vellum	999.55	1939 1943 1945	89 46 23	UNITED KINGDOM, 81 UNITED KINGDOM, 46 UNITED KINGDOM, 22		Parchment is made from sheepskin and vellum from calfskin. Principal uses for diplomas, banjo, drum heads, and lamp shades. Bound - United Kingdom.

1/ Includes Austria.
2/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1738	Shells, unmanufactured: Mother-of-pearl.	0961.0	1939 1943 1945	1,480 608 1,160	AUSTRALIA, 810 AUSTRALIA, 65 AUSTRALIA, 33	Japan, 531; Netherlands Indies, 119 French Oceania, 309; Arabia, 98; Anglo-Egypt Sudan, 58 French Oceania, 407; Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 360; Eastern Italian Africa, 143; British Somaliland, 93; Arabia Peninsular States, 71 Netherlands Indies, 7; British Malaya, 4	Mother-of-pearl shells are the highest priced shells used for button making. Secondary uses are in the manufacture of handles, buckles, card cases, penholders, opera glass covers, inlays, and numerous novelties. The only domestic shells used for buttons are fresh-water mussel shells
	Green snail -----	0962.0	1939	20	AUSTRALIA, 9	Netherlands Indies, 7; British Malaya, 4	Imports are used principally for button making.
	Tortoise shell, not polished -----	0962.5	1943 1945 1939 1943 1945	3 1 1/20	AUSTRALIA, 3 AUSTRALIA, 1 AUSTRALIA, none AUSTRALIA, none AUSTRALIA, none	Cuba, 1 Republic of Panama, 6; Cuba, 6; Panama Canal Zone, 4; Bahamas, 2 Canada, 7; British W. Indies, 4 France, 4 British W. Indies 2/ 23; British Oceania, 14; Mozambique, 8; Cuba, 6; Brazil, 4; Canada, 4; French Oceania, 3 British Oceania, 202; Bahamas, 63; French Oceania, 30;	Used principally in making pearl buttons. Bound - El Salvador.
	Other -----	0962.8	1939 1943 1945	27 100 431	AUSTRALIA 1/ AUSTRALIA, 38 AUSTRALIA, 80	Imports include all shells except mother-of-pearl, green snail, and tortoise shells. Bulk of imports are "reef" shells (oyster and clam) from Canada and are used for poultry feed or lime. Small quantities of shells for buttons and novelty goods also imported under this classification.	
1740	Phosphates, crude, (including phosphate rock).	8519.7	1939 1943 1945	24 315 1,010	FRANCE, none FRANCE, none (French Morocco, 266); (Algeria, 8) FRANCE, 13 (French Morocco, 836); (Algeria, 40)	Netherlands W. Indies, 24 Curacao, 26; Union South Africa, 15 Curacao, 97; Italy, 21	These are the natural products, apatite, phosphate rock, and phospho-guano, that are primarily used in the manufacture of the fertilizer material, superphosphate. See digest on "Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers", paragraph 1685, in this volume.

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Other than Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1740	Apatite -----	8519.0	1939 1943 1945	- 62 102	SOVIET UNION, 62 SOVIET UNION, 102		A crystalline natural phosphate used, like phosphate rock, to produce superphosphate or phosphoric acid. See digest on "Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizer materials", paragraph 1685, in this volume.
1741	Pigeons, fancy or racing -----	0895.5	1939 1943 1945	33 1 24	CANADA, 31 CANADA, 1 CANADA, 21		Specialty birds only, probably chiefly "fancy".
1743	Plaster rock (including anhydrite) and gypsum, crude.	5190.5	1939 1943 1945	1,174 276 525	CANADA, 1,113 CANADA, 272 CANADA, 507	Mexico, 53 Dominican Republic, 15	Raw material for building materials, retarder in cement, and fertilizers. Bound - Canada and Mexico.
1744	Platinum: Grain and nuggets -----	6821.3	1939 1943	905 2,885	UNITED KINGDOM, 199 UNITED KINGDOM, none	Colombia, 654; Argentina, 36 Canada, 1,759; Colombia, 1,125 Colombia, 975; Canada, 64	Used for jewelry; electrical contacts, resistance wire and thermo-couple wire; standard weights; laboratory vessels, and as a catalyst in chemical reactions. Bound - Colombia and United Kingdom.
	Sponge and scrap -----	6821.5	1945 1939 1943 1945	1,039 2,911 2,219 64	UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, 2,835 UNITED KINGDOM, 1 UNITED KINGDOM, none	Japan, 31; Argentina, 16 Canada, 2,216 Canada, 64 Netherlands, 17	
	Ingots, bars, sheets or plates, not less than 1/8 inch thick.	6822.0	1939 1943 1945	2,173 1,546 2,628	SOVIET UNION, 540; UNITED KINGDOM, 1,602 UNITED UNION, 1,546; UNITED KINGDOM, none SOVIET UNION, 2,503; UNITED KINGDOM, none	Canada, 125	
1745	Potash fertilizer materials: Chloride (muriate of potash) -----	8521.0	1939 1943 1945	2,314 706 230	FRANCE, 783 FRANCE, none FRANCE, none	Germany, 756; Palestine, 337; Netherlands, 268 Soviet Union, 706 Soviet Union, 230	See digest on "Potash fertilizer materials", paragraph 1745, in this volume. A crude or semi-refined salt that is mined directly, separated from mined salt mixture, or separated from natural brines.

1/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1745	Potash fertilizer materials - Continued:						
	Keinite, 20 percent -----	8523.1	1939	153	FRANCE, 68	Germany, 52; Netherlands, 8	A mixture of salts, mined directly or obtained in the processing of mined salts.
			1943	None			
			1945	None			
	Manure salts, 30 percent -----	8524.0	1939	22	FRANCE, none	Germany, 14; Netherlands, 8	A mixture of salts, mined directly or obtained in the processing of mined salts.
			1943	None			
			1945	None			
	Potassium sulphate -----	8525.0	1939	1,353	FRANCE, 282	Germany, 764; Netherlands, 207	A crude salt usually made from muriate of potash (crude potassium chloride) by treatment with kieserite (mineral magnesium sulphate) or with sulphuric acid. Used chiefly in fertilizer mixtures for tobacco.
			1943	None			
			1945	None			
	Kainite, 14 percent -----	8523.0	1939	2	FRANCE, none	Germany 1/ 2	A crude salt mixture of comparatively low potash content. Displaced in imports almost entirely by higher grade materials such as 20 percent kainite and 30 percent manure salts.
			1943	None			
			1945	None			
	Potassium sulphate magnesite -----	8525.1	1939	271	FRANCE, none	Germany 1/ 270	A double sulphate of potash and magnesia, prepared in the United States by washing and drying the mineral, langbeinite, and in Germany by interaction between kieserite (magnesium sulphate) and muriate of potash or kainite. It is used particularly in fertilizers for use in raising tobacco and other crops that have their quality injured by the use of fertilizers containing chlorine.
			1943	None			
			1945	None			
	Ashes, wood, and beet-root -----	8529.0	1939	1	FRANCE, none	Canada, 1	Wood ashes are obtained when wood is burned.
			1943	1	FRANCE, none	Canada, 1	Beet-root ashes are the salts obtained when the waste molasses liquors from beet-root sugar refineries is evaporated and ignited.
			1945	2/	FRANCE, none	Canada 2/	Both wood ashes and beet-root ashes have only a very slight use in fertilizers. When so used, they are of value for the relatively small quantity of potash they contain.

1/ Includes Austria.
2/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1745	Potash fertilizer materials-Continued: Other -----	8529.3	1939 1943 1945	None None None	FRANCE, none		A basket for any potassic material, such as cement mill dust, blast furnace flue dust, etc., that may be imported for use in fertilizers or as a fertilizer.
1748	Quinine sulphate -----	8102.0	1939 1943 1945	740 128 None	NETHERLANDS, 667 NETHERLANDS, none (Netherlands Indies, 74)	Germany, 64 Bolivia, 19; Peru, 15	A medicinal alkaloid in the form of the sulphate derivative, which is obtained from the bark of the cinchona tree and is used principally in the treatment of malaria. Bound - Netherlands and Peru.
1748	Quinine alkaloid -----	8103.2	1939 1943 1945	61 52 None	NETHERLANDS, 61 NETHERLANDS, none (Netherlands Indies, 1)	Ecuador, 51	A medicinal alkaloid derived from the bark of the cinchona tree and used principally in the treatment of malaria. Bound - Netherlands and Peru.
1748	Other salts and derivatives of quinine -----	8103.3	1939 1943 1945	411 23 None	NETHERLANDS, 400 NETHERLANDS, none (Netherlands Indies, 21)	Germany, 10	Salts and derivatives of quinine other than quinine alkaloid and quinine sulphate, which are medicinal preparations used principally in the treatment of malaria. Bound - Netherlands and Peru.
1748	Cinchonidine and its salts -----	8103.4	1939 1943 1945	35 None None	NETHERLANDS, 33	Germany, 2	An alkaloid, similar to quinine and also derived from the bark of the cinchona tree; used principally in the treatment of malaria and for other medicinal purposes. Bound - Netherlands and Peru.
1748	Cinchonine and its salts -----	8103.5	1939 1943 1945	22 1 None	NETHERLANDS, 21 NETHERLANDS, none	Germany, 1 Peru, 1	An alkaloid, similar to quinine and also derived from the bark of the cinchona tree; used principally in the treatment of malaria and for other medicinal purposes. Bound - Netherlands and Peru.
1748	Quinidine and its salts -----	8103.6	1939 1943 1945	114 None 50	NETHERLANDS, 111 NETHERLANDS, 45	Germany, 2 Bolivia, 5	An alkaloid, similar to quinine and also derived from the bark of the cinchona tree; used principally for the treatment of certain conditions of the heart and for other medicinal purposes. Bound - Netherlands and Peru.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1748	Quinoidine powder	8103.8	1939 1943 1945	9 None None	NETHERLANDS, 9		Quinoidine, a dark brown powder, is the residue left after the extraction of the four principal alkaloids of cinchona bark. It is used chiefly as a molding powder. Bound - Netherlands and Peru.
1748	Other salts and alkaloids derived from cinchona bark.	8103.9	1939 1943 1945	None 16 178	NETHERLANDS, none NETHERLANDS, none NETHERLANDS, none	Ecuador, 15 Peru, 147; Ecuador, 24	Alkaloids and their salts, other than quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine, which are derived from the bark of the cinchona tree. They are used principally for the treatment of malaria and for other medicinal purposes. Bound - Netherlands and Peru.
1749	Radium salts	8360.0	1939 1943 1945	1,954 1,367 992	BELGIUM, 1,883; CANADA, 71 BELGIUM, none; CANADA, 1,367 CANADA, 992		Used for medicinal purposes as radiation therapy and in luminous paints. Bound - Canada.
1750	Paper making materials, except wood pulp:	4650.0	1939 1943 1945	None None None	UNITED KINGDOM		
	Straw pulp	4650.2	1939 1943 1945	None None None	UNITED KINGDOM, none		
	Esparto pulp	4650.3	1939 1943 1945	1 None None	UNITED KINGDOM, 1		
	Pulp, n.s.p.f.	4650.9	1939 1943 1945	29 15 None	UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none	France, 29 Argentina, 14; Canada, 1	Bound - United Kingdom. See digest on "Paper making materials, except wood pulp", paragraph 1750, in this volume.
	Bags for paper stock	4691.0	1939 1943 1945	1,257 268 312	UNITED KINGDOM, 89 UNITED KINGDOM, 40 UNITED KINGDOM, 30	France, 253; Canada, 163; Soviet Union, 156 Canada, 219 Canada, 161; Soviet Union, 56	
	Waste bagging, gunny cloth, bags for paper making.	4692.0	1939 1943 1945	220 28 24	UNITED KINGDOM, 74 UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, 2	Egypt, 31; France, 41 Canada, 28 Canada, 18	

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1755	Sheep, lamb, and goat casings	0034.C	1939	6,201	LEBANON (Syria, 255); AUSTRALIA, 1,055	New Zealand, 949; Soviet Union, 546; Morocco, 517; Iraq, 486; Argentina, 476; China, 401	Sausage coverings. Bound - Turkey and Iran
			1943	7,125	LEBANON (Syria, 135); AUSTRALIA, 754	Argentina, 1,545; New Zealand, 1,122; Iran, 1,096; Iraq, 480; India, 423	
			1945	7,152	LEBANON (Syria, 338); AUSTRALIA, 660	Argentina, 1,819; New Zealand, 1,438; Iran, 983; Iraq, 475; Chile, 418	
1755	Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.	0035.5	1939	792	AUSTRALIA, 3	Argentina, 272; China, 246; Canada, 195	Hog and beef casings. Bound - Argentina and Uruguay.
			1943	700	AUSTRALIA, 2	Argentina, 239; Canada, 371; Uruguay, 47	
			1945	1,602	AUSTRALIA, 6	Argentina, 674; Canada, 593; Uruguay, 189; Brazil, 90	
1755	Integuments, tendons, and intestines, not sausage casings.	0979.3	1939	4	AUSTRALIA 1/	Surinam, 1; Jamaica, 1	Imports consist chiefly of kangaroo tendons from Australia for surgical uses, and turtle skins from the West Indies region for use in mock turtle soups.
			1943	2	AUSTRALIA 1/	Jamaica, 1	Bound - Argentina and Uruguay.
			1945	13	AUSTRALIA, 6	Jamaica, 5; Argentina, 1	Bound - Canada.
1756	Smelts, fresh or frozen, whether or not whole.	0057.0	1939	668	CANADA, 622		
			1943	651	CANADA, 650		
			1945	864	CANADA, 861		
1756	Sea herring, fresh (not frozen), whether or not whole.	0059.0	1939	271	CANADA, 271		Sea herring is the raw material for several major industries. Of the Atlantic coast catch, approximately 85 percent is canned, the remainder smoked, salted, and used for bait. Approximately 95 percent of the Pacific coast catch is rendered for meal and oil, the remainder is salted and smoked.
			1943	1,157	CANADA, 1,155	Newfoundland and Labrador, 2	Bound - Canada.
			1945	884	CANADA, 884		

1/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1756	Sea herring, frozen, whether or not whole	0059.2	1939 1943	67 114	CANADA, 57 CANADA, 84	Newfoundland and Labrador, 9 Newfoundland and Labrador, 30	Substantially all imports of frozen sea herring are eventually smoked. Bound - Canada.
1758	Selenium and salts	674.03	1945 1939 1943 1945	66 193 142 396	CANADA, 57 CANADA, 165 CANADA, 141 CANADA, 396	Newfoundland and Labrador, 6; Portugal, 3 Sweden, 19; Germany 1/ 5	Selenium is a byproduct of copper refining and is used chiefly in the manufacture of glass. Bound - Canada.
1759	Sheep dip	837.29	1939 1943 1945	36 2/ 33	UNITED KINGDOM, 36 UNITED KINGDOM 2/ UNITED KINGDOM, 33		Sheep dips are preparations containing creosote oil, cresylic acid, nicotine, arsenicals, or lime-sulfur solution, in which sheep or cattle are dipped to destroy parasites and vermin. Bound - United Kingdom.
1760	Red cedar shingles	4211.1	1939 1943 1945	7,716 5,646 6,860	CANADA, 7,716 CANADA, 5,645 CANADA, 6,860		Trade agreement with Canada effective Jan. 1, 1939, reserved to the United States the right to impose a duty not exceeding 25 cents per square on red cedar shingles imported in excess of certain duty-free quotas. A duty of 25 cents per square was imposed under the act of July 1, 1940, so that beginning with the year 1940 duty- free quotas for red cedar shingles are annually ascertained, entries in excess being subject to the duty. See digest on "Red cedar shingles", para- graph 1760, vol. IV.
1760	Shingles of wood (except red cedar)	4211.2	1939 1943 1945	208 1 88	CANADA, 208 CANADA, 1 CANADA, 88		Bound - Canada. See digest on "Red cedar shingles", para- graph 1760, vol. IV.

1/ Includes Austria.
2/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

[illegible]

1/ Less than \$500. 2/ Negotiating country for lobsters other than spiny.

Other than Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

1/ Less than \$500.

3/ Negotiating country for spiny lobsters.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1761	Lobster paste and sauce	0087.8	1939 1943 1945	7 84 189	CANADA 1/ UNION OF SO. AFRICA 2/ CANADA 1/ UNION OF SO. AFRICA 2/ CANADA 1/ UNION OF SO. AFRICA 2/ CHINA, 8 CHINA, none	Norway, 2; United Kingdom, 2	This product is used as hors-d'oeuvres and as condiments and sandwich spreads. Lobster paste and sauce (other than spiny) bound - Canada.
1762	Silk cocoons	3703.0	1939 1943 1945	8 None 473	CHINA, 8 CHINA, none	Soviet Union, 444; Brazil, 29	Silk cocoons imported are almost wholly "pierced cocoons" which constitute the best type of silk waste for use in the manufacture of spun silk yarns.
1762	Silk waste, n.s.p.f.	3704.0	1939	1,049	CHINA, 800	Japan, 96; Italy, 68; Switzerland, 31; France, 25 Canada, 7 Brazil, 447; Iran, 10	Utilized in manufacture of spun silk yarns.
1763	Raw silk in skeins reeled from the cocoon, or re-reeled, not wound, doubled, twisted, or advanced.	3702.0	1939 1943 1945	120,848 2/ 1,116	CHINA, 11,711 CHINA, none CHINA, none	Japan, 106,949; Italy, 2,163 Brazil, 1,116	See digest on "Raw silk", paragraph 1763, in this volume.
1763	Wild or tussah silk	3702.1	1939 1943 1945	4 None None	CHINA, 2	Japan, 2	See digest on "Raw silk", paragraph 1763, in this volume.
1764	Skeletons and anatomical preparations	098.30	1939 1943 1945	26 5 20	UNITED KINGDOM 2/ (British E. Africa, 8) UNITED KINGDOM 3/ UNITED KINGDOM 2/ FRANCE, 429	India, 8; Burma, 4 India, 4 India, 18	Imported chiefly for display in museums and for scientific purposes.
1765	Horse, colt, ass, and mule hides, wet salted.	0212.0	1939 1943 1945	1,384 1,743 1,465	FRANCE, 429 FRANCE, none FRANCE, none	Argentina, 215; Canada, 205; United Kingdom, 176; Netherlands, 168 Argentina, 1,506; Canada, 206 Argentina, 1,210; Canada, 127; Australia, 117	Used principally in making leather for shoes, gloves, and garments. Bound - Argentina.

1/ Negotiating country if made from lobsters other than spiny.

2/ Negotiating country if made from spiny lobsters.

3/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1765	Goat and kid skins, dry and dry salted ---	0241.0	1939	14,969	INDIA, 4,122	Brazil, 1,854; Nigeria, 1,650; Argentina, 1,011; China, 894	Used principally in making leather for shoe uppers. Bound - Argentina and Peru.
			1943	15,373	INDIA, 8,559	Nigeria, 1,723; Brazil, 1,461; Argentina, 669; Union of So. Africa, 640	
			1945	12,746	INDIA, 5,666	Nigeria, 2,195; Brazil, 976; Union of So. Africa, 654; Argentine, 528; British E. Africa, 522	
1765	Goat and kid skins, green or pickled ----	0242.0	1939	426	INDIA, 363	Belgium, 42	Used principally in making leathers for shoe uppers. Bound - Argentina and Peru.
			1943	None			
			1945	None			
1765	Sheep and lamb skins: Wooled (wool on), dry, and green salted -	0231.0	1939	1,963	NEW ZEALAND, 346	Union of So. Africa, 595; Brazil, 338; Australia, 331; Chile, 197	Used principally in making leather for gloves, garments, and shoe linings. Bound - Argentina.
			1943	2,521	NEW ZEALAND, 173	Australia, 889; Union of So. Africa, 696;	
			1945	3,015	NEW ZEALAND, 417	Iceland, 332; Chile, 208 Australia, 700; Argentina, 575; Uruguay, 319; Chile, 304; Union of So. Africa, 302	
	Slats, dry, no wool ----	0232.0	1939	1,381	NEW ZEALAND, 14	Nigeria, 355; Brazil, 256; Union of So. Africa, 232; British E. Africa, 144	Used principally in making leathers for gloves, garments, and shoe linings. Bound - Argentina.
			1943	253	NEW ZEALAND, none	Australia, 76; British E. Africa, 66	
			1945	2,068	NEW ZEALAND, none	India, 1,325; Uruguay, 191; Peru, 139	

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1765	Sheep and lamb skins-Continued: Pickled, not split, no wool -----	0234.0	1939	6,562	NEW ZEALAND, 3,754	Argentina, 1,688; Australia, 421	Used principally in making leathers for gloves, garments, and shoe linings. Bound - Argentina.
			1943	8,718	NEW ZEALAND, 4,276	Argentina, 2,862; Australia, 1,073	
			1945	7,695	NEW ZEALAND, 3,540	Argentina, 2,601; Australia, 661; Turkey, 419; Uruguay, 259	
	Pickled fleshers, split, flesh side -----	0234.1	1939	1	NEW ZEALAND, none	United Kingdom, 1	Used principally in making chamois leather. Bound - Argentina.
			1943 1945	None None			
1765	Pickled skivers, split, grain side -----	0234.2	1939	2	NEW ZEALAND ^{1/}	United Kingdom, 2	Used principally in making leather for gloves, garments, and shoe linings. Bound - Argentina.
			1943	178	NEW ZEALAND, 21	United Kingdom, 157	
			1945	257	NEW ZEALAND, 11	United Kingdom, 246	
	Elk skins, buck or doe -----	0293.2	1939	12	NETHERLANDS, none (Netherlands Indies, 1)	French Indo China, 7; Thailand (Siam), 4	Used principally in making leather for shoe uppers, moccasins, gloves, piano action, and fancy leather goods.
			1943 1945	None None			
1765	Reptile skins, raw -----	0295.0	1939	274	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 34); BRAZIL, 8	Mexico, 134; Nicaragua, 19; Venezuela, 17	Used principally in making leathers for shoe uppers, luggage, and fancy leather goods.
			1943	1,130	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 1); BRAZIL, 464	Argentina, 260; India, 154; Australia, 32; Colombia, 31	
			1945	2,183	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, none); BRAZIL, 589	India, 74; Argentina, 314; Colombia, 171; Honduras, 153	
	Kangaroo and wallaby skins -----	0291.0	1939	590	AUSTRALIA, 590		Used principally in making leather for shoe uppers.
			1943 1945	420 1,430	AUSTRALIA, 417 AUSTRALIA, 1,430		

^{1/} Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1765	Deer skins, buck or doe -----	0293.1	1939	747	BRAZIL, 390	China, 156; New Zealand, 40; Australia, 32; French Oceania, 31	Used principally in making leather for shoe uppers, moccasins, gloves, piano action, and fancy leather goods. Bound - Brazil, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Costa Rica.
			1943	637	BRAZIL, 204	New Zealand, 209; Canada, 117; Nicaragua, 36; Australia, 24	
			1945	916	BRAZIL, 231	New Zealand, 418; Nicaragua, 96; Australia, 41; Honduras, 29	
1765	Sealskins, raw (not fur skins) -----	0298.1	1939	73	NORWAY, 30; UNITED KINGDOM, none	Argentina, 34; Canada, 6	Used in making leather for women's high-quality shoes, handbags, wallets, card cases, suitcases, and novelties. Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	59	NORWAY, none	Newfoundland and Labrador, 36; Canada, 9	
			1945	357	UNITED KINGDOM, none NORWAY, 2 UNITED KINGDOM, none	Newfoundland and Labrador, 182; Canada, 112; Union of So. Africa, 26; Greenland, 20	
1765	Hides and skins, n.s.p.f. -----	0299.9	1939	1,324	BRAZIL, 910	Argentina, 137; Peru, 112	Used in making a variety of leathers. Carpincho hides and skins (class 0299.500 established Nov. 15, 1941) are bound in the agreement with Argentina.
			1943	1,747	BRAZIL, 1,156	Peru, 155; Argentina, 140	
			1945	2,855	BRAZIL, 1,634	Argentina, 368; Peru, 242; Colombia, 172	
1766	Sodium nitrate (nitrate of soda), crude or refined.	8506.0	1939	11,213	CHILE, 11,200		Crude sodium sulphate (salt cake) includes both sodium sulphate mined from natural deposits and "salt cake" obtained as a byproduct of the manufacture of hydrochloric acid from salt. It is used principally in the manufacture of kraft paper but is also an important raw material for the production of other chemicals.
			1943	15,189	CHILE, 15,189		
			1945	18,559	CHILE, 18,559		
1766	Sodium sulphate, crude (salt cake) -----	8335.0	1939	1,394	BELGIUM, 292	Germany 1/ 932; Canada, 66	
			1943	466	BELGIUM, none	Canada, 187; United Kingdom, 279	
			1945	290	BELGIUM, none	Canada, 270	

1/ Includes Austria.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1768(1)	Spices, unground:						See digest on "Miscellaneous ground spices", paragraph 781, vol. VII, part 2, which covers most of these commodities in ground form.
	Cinnamon and chips of -----	1526.0	1939	182	UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 160)	Netherlands Indies, 8	Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	1,082	UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 997)	India, 85	
			1945	1,168	UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 1,132)	India, 36	
	Cassia buds -----	1533.0	1939	5	CHINA, 5; NETHERLANDS, none		
			1943	1/	CHINA 1/; NETHERLANDS, none		
			1945	None			
	Cassia and cassia vera -----	1533.1	1939	1,142	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 380)	China, 683; Hong Kong, 61	Bound - Netherlands.
			1943	1	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 1)		Usually retailed as the higher-priced cinnamon.
			1945	1/	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, none)		Bound - Netherlands.
	Cloves -----	1535.0	1939	676	UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 358)	Madagascar, 213; Netherlands Indies, 99	Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	69	UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 69)		
			1945	1,413	UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 877)	Madagascar, 510	
	Ginger root, not preserved or candied --	1536.0	1939	23	UNITED KINGDOM (Jamaica, 4)	China, 11	Bound - Haiti, United Kingdom, and Peru.
			1943	356	UNITED KINGDOM (Jamaica, 313)	Cuba, 17; French Oceania, 13	
			1945	938	UNITED KINGDOM (Jamaica, 303)	India, 390	

1/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1768(1)	Spices, unground-Continued: Nutmegs	1539.0	1939	550	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 280)		Bound - Netherlands and United Kingdom.
			1943	663	UNITED KINGDOM (British W. Indies 1/ 254) (Trinidad and Tobago, 11)		
					NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, none);		
					UNITED KINGDOM (British W. Indies 1/ 596) (Trinidad and Tobago, 68)		
	Mace	1540.0	1945	797	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, none);		Bound - Netherlands.
					UNITED KINGDOM (British W. Indies 1/ 745) (Trinidad and Tobago, 52)		
			1939	272	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 233)	British W. Indies 1/ 35;	
			1943	184	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, none)	British W. Indies 1/ 177;	
	Pepper, black	1541.0	1945	219	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, none)	Trinidad and Tobago, 7	Bound - Netherlands.
			1939	2,633	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 2,571)	British W. Indies 1/ 215;	
			1943	5	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, none)	Trinidad and Tobago, 3	
			1945	871	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, none)	India, 54	
	Pepper, white	1542.0	1939	631	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 561)	Mexico, 5	White pepper is black pepper from which the outer covering of the grains have been removed. Bound - Netherlands. Bound - United Kingdom and Mexico.
			1943	None		India, 871	
	Pimento (allspice)	1543.0	1945	None		British W. Indies, 68	
			1939	321	UNITED KINGDOM (Jamaica, 308)	Mexico, 12	
			1943	518	UNITED KINGDOM (Jamaica, 356)	Mexico, 155; Honduras, 5	
			1945	442	UNITED KINGDOM (Jamaica, 377)	Mexico, 62	

1/ Other than Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1768(1)	Spices, unground--Continued: Clove stems -----	1547.1	1939 1943 1945	None 133 6	UNITED KINGDOM UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 133) UNITED KINGDOM (British E. Africa, 6)		
1768(2)	Spice seeds: Caraway seed -----	1529.0	1939 1943 1945	365 121 436	NETHERLANDS, 224 NETHERLANDS, none NETHERLANDS, 213	Poland and Danzig, 71; Soviet Union, 58 Canada, 58; Syria, 36; Spain, 27 Canada, 111; French Morocco, 48; Syria, 23	Used in bakery products, liqueurs, and as a source of caraway oil. Bound - Netherlands.
	Cardamom seed -----	1530.0	1939 1943 1945	127 103 169	INDIA, 79 INDIA, 23 INDIA, 113	Guatemala, 29; Ceylon, 19 Guatemala, 56; Ceylon, 24 Guatemala, 35; Ceylon, 17	Used in the United States medicinally to a greater extent than as a spice.
	Fennel seed -----	1547.3	1939 1943 1945	18 3 31	INDIA, 12 INDIA, none INDIA, none	Italy, 2; Rumania, 2; Argentina, 3 Argentina, 31	Used in bakery products, confectionery, liqueurs, and as a source of fennel oil.
	Coriander seed -----	1547.4	1939 1943 1945	96 29 301	SOVIET UNION, none SOVIET UNION, none SOVIET UNION, 2	Morocco, 68; Hungary, 23 French Morocco, 24 French Morocco, 101; Argentina, 142; Peru, 47	Used in bakery products, pickles, prepared meats, and as a source of oil, as well as a constituent of curry powder and other spice mixtures.
1771	Stamps, foreign, postage or revenue, cancelled or uncanceled, and foreign Government stamped envelopes or post cards bearing no other printing than the official imprint thereon.	9503.6	1939 1943 1945	709 845 2,245	UNITED KINGDOM, 171; SOVIET UNION, 16 UNITED KINGDOM, 231; SOVIET UNION, 111 UNITED KINGDOM, 256; SOVIET UNION, 151	Belgium, 71; Germany, 70; Canada, 66; Hungary, 58 Canada, 59; Haiti, 43 Switzerland, 170; Canada, 145; Sweden, 138; French Morocco, 119	These postage and revenue stamps and related philatelic articles are collectors' items. Bound - United Kingdom.
1772	Standard newsprint paper -----	4711.0	1939 1943 1945	115,716 132,268 150,814	CANADA, 100,532 CANADA, 128,161 CANADA, 143,640	Finland, 6,590; Newfoundland and Labrador, 4,430; Sweden, 2,301; Norway, 1,474 Newfoundland and Labrador, 4,107 Newfoundland and Labrador, 7,174	Bound - Canada and Finland. See digest on "Standard newsprint paper", paragraph 1772, in this volume.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1773	Statuary and casts of sculpture, for models or art educational purposes; regalia and gems, for religious, educational, or scientific purposes, for any college, orphan asylum, or public hospital, or library, not for sale.	9623.1	1939 1943 1945	201 36 69	FRANCE, 93 FRANCE 1/ FRANCE, none	China, 24 Canada, 24; Switzerland, 12 Canada, 34; Switzerland, 28	These are non-commercial imports
1775	Granite sandstone, and freestone, unmanufactured, not suitable as monumental paving or building stone. n.s.p.f.	512.00	1939 1943 1945	1 1 3	CANADA, none CANADA, 1 CANADA, 3		These imports include road metal, railroad ballast, and rock for crushing purposes. Bound - Canada. See digest on "Crushed or ground stone", paragraph 214, vol. II.
1775	Cliffstone, unmanufactured, n.s.p.f.	5120.2	1939 1943 1945	8 1 None	CANADA, none CANADA, none	United Kingdom, 8 United Kingdom, 1	This is true chalk used as a filler in paints, rubber, etc., as a glaze in ceramic wares, and as abrasive and polishing material. Bound - Canada. See digest on "Chalk," paragraphs 20 and 1645, vol. I, part I.
1775	Quartzite, n.s.p.f.	5120.3	1939 1943 1945	199 134 347	CANADA, 199 CANADA, 134 CANADA, 347		Used chiefly as road metal, railroad ballast, and to make crushed rock. Bound - Canada. See digest on "Crushed or ground stone", paragraph 214, vol. II.
1775	Traprock, n.s.p.f.	5120.7	1939 1943 1945	None None 1/	CANADA CANADA 1/		Used principally as road metal, railroad ballast, and to make crushed rock. Bound - Canada. See digest on "Crushed or ground stone", paragraph 214, vol. II.
1775	Silica, n.s.p.f.	5395.6	1939 1943 1945	1 1 3	CANADA, none CANADA 1/ CANADA, none	United Kingdom, 1 United Kingdom, 3	Raw material for manufacture of fused silica products, and refractory brick. Bound - Canada. See digest on "Firebrick, n.s.p.f.", paragraph 201(a) and "fused silica and fused quartz articles", paragraphs 218(a) and (b), vol. II.

1/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1775	Sand, n.s.p.f. -----	5395.7	1939 1943 1945	79 206 126	CANADA, 58 CANADA, 202 CANADA, 126	Germany 1/ 15	Chiefly aggregate and building sand. Bound - Canada and Mexico.
1775	Natural abrasives and manufactures of: Tripoli and rottenstone -----	5466.1	1939 1943 1945	3 2/ 1	CANADA, 1 CANADA 2/ CANADA, none	Algeria, 1 Mexico, 1	Abrasive and filler materials. Statistical class includes "diatomaceous earth, which is not specified in the tariff act or in trade agreements. Bound - Canada and Mexico. An abrasive material. Bound - Canada.
	Burrstone, unmanufactured -----	5466.2	1939 1943 1945	2/ None None	CANADA, none		
1776	Strontianite or mineral strontium carbonate and celestite or mineral strontium sulphate. -----	837.26	1939 1943 1945	23 250 51	UNITED KINGDOM, 23 UNITED KINGDOM, 21 UNITED KINGDOM, none	Mexico, 148; Spain, 80 Mexico, 39; Spain, 12	Used in manufacture of nonferrous alloys and in fireworks. Bound - United Kingdom.
1777	Sulphur in any form -----	593.35	1939 1943 1945	250 343 10	UNITED KINGDOM, 26 UNITED KINGDOM, 7 UNITED KINGDOM, 10	Canada, 223 Canada, 336	Used principally in the manufacture of sulfuric acid. Bound - United Kingdom.
1779	Tamarinds -----	1290.0	1939 1943	5 17	UNITED KINGDOM (British W. Indies 2/ 3) UNITED KINGDOM (British W. Indies 2/ 8); (Trinidad and Tobago, 5); (Barbados, 3)	India, 2	The tamarind of commerce is the fruit or pod of a tropical tree belonging to the bean family. The pulp is used as a table preserve, or as an ingredient of chutneys and curries. Virtually all of the imports enter at New York where most of them are consumed by nationals of the West Indies residing in the Metropolitan area. Bound - Colombia and Peru.
1780	Fish scrap and fish meal, unfit for human consumption. -----	0976.0	1939 1943 1945	2,098 195 137	CANADA, 679 CANADA, 125 CANADA, 79	Mexico, 2 Japan, 1,165; Norway, 166 Newfoundland and Labrador, 64 Newfoundland and Labrador, 54	Used in the preparation of mixed feeds for animal and poultry. Bound - Iceland.

1/ Includes Austria.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ Other than Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1780	Cod-liver oil cake and cod-liver oil-cake meal.	098.23	1939 1943 1945	41 33 21	NORWAY, 38 NORWAY, none NORWAY, 2	Newfoundland and Labrador, 17; Canada, 11; Cuba, 5 Newfoundland and Labrador, 15; Canada, 4	Cod-liver oil cake and cod-liver oil-cake meal is the residue obtained in the extraction of oil from cod livers, and is used for animal and poultry feeds
1781	Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	1228.0	1939 1943 1945	5,505 2,507 2,643	BRAZIL, 6; NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 4,897) BRAZIL, 967; NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, none) BRAZIL, 1,965 NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, none)	Dominican Republic, 540; China, 21; British Malaya, 19 Dominican Republic, 1,540 Dominican Republic, 663	Used in foods, and in making adhesives, wood glues, dextrine, textile and paper sizings, and textile finisher. Bound - Netherlands. See digest on "Starches", paragraph 83, etc., vol. 1, part 2, sec. 2.
1782	Locust or carob beans, pods, and seeds thereof.	2932.2	1939 1943 1945	24 9 14	UNITED KINGDOM (Malta, Gozo, Cyprus Islands, 13) UNITED KINGDOM (Malta, Gozo, Cyprus Islands, 9 1/2) UNITED KINGDOM (Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus Islands, 14)	Italy, 6; Greece, 4	Used chiefly in the production of carob gum or gum tragacanth, an important textile sizing and finishing material. Bound - United Kingdom.
1783(a)	Tea, impure, waste, etc., for manufacture	2932.7	1939 1943 1945	215 204 251	INDIA, 195 INDIA, 159 INDIA, 169	Japan, 11; United Kingdom, 9 Ceylon, 45 United Kingdom, 33; Ceylon, 49	This material, unfit for beverage purposes, is imported for the extraction of caffeine. It contains on an average about 2 percent caffeine which is used chiefly in the manufacture of soft drinks, and to a lesser extent in medicinals. See digest on "Caffeine, caffeine compounds, and theobromine", paragraph 15, vol. 1, part 1.

1/ Imported from Cyprus only.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1783(b)	Tea, n.s.p.f. -----	1521.0	1939 1943 1945	21,090 28,834 29,497	UNITED KINGDOM, 355 (Ceylon, 7,141) UNITED KINGDOM, none (Ceylon, 11,789) UNITED KINGDOM, none (Ceylon, 13,535)	Netherlands Indies, 5,709; India, 3,916; Japan, 3,304 India, 16,978; China, 52 India, 15,899	The trade distinguishes three main types of tea: (1) Green, or unfermented; (2) black, or fermented; and (3) oolong, an intermediate type which is semi-fermented. They are all prepared from leaves of the same plant, as the differences are due to the processing alone. In 1935-38, United States imports averaged 86 million pounds, of which Ceylon supplied 24 percent; India 18, Java and Sumatra 23, China 9, Japan 17, and Formosa 9 percent. Prewar United States imports of tea consisted of 73 percent black, 20 percent green, and 7 percent oolong types. Most of the black teas were supplied by the British and Netherlands possessions; the green teas by China and Japan; and the oolong by Formosa. Bound - United Kingdom.
1785	Tin: Ore, cassiterite, and black oxide of tin (tin content).	6550.0	1939 1943 1945	418 24,805 27,262	UNITED KINGDOM, none; NETHERLANDS, none UNITED KINGDOM, none; NETHERLANDS, none UNITED KINGDOM, none; NETHERLANDS, none	Bolivia, 228; Argentina, 78; Mexico, 65 Bolivia, 20,281; Belgian Congo, 4,132 Bolivia, 18,302; Belgian Congo, 8,372	The principal mineral of tin is the oxide cassiterite. Other complex minerals have been found in the past but only recently have they been utilized. Cassiterite has been reported in 21 States and Alaska, but the deposits are either too low-grade or too limited in extent to be of economic value. Practically all ore produced by the United States has been in Alaska, being a co-product of gold dredging. Minor amounts have come from South Dakota, California, Texas, and the Carolinas. The principal producing countries are Malaya, Netherlands East Indies, Bolivia, Nigeria, and the Belgian Congo. See digest on "Tin", paragraph 1786, in this volume.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources.	
1786	Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, grain, granulated or scrap, and alloys, chief value tin, n.s.p.f.	6551.0	1939 1943 1945	70,591 13,090 9,163	UNITED KINGDOM, 10,856 (British Malaya, 47,139) UNITED KINGDOM, none (British Malaya, 6) UNITED KINGDOM, none	Netherlands Indies, 5,443; China, 3,016; Belgium, 1,430 Belgian Congo, 12,686; Portugal, 389 Belgian Congo, 6,854; China, 2,309	Prior to the erection of the Government smelter in 1942, only metal was imported. Should the Government smelter by closed (due to lack of sufficient high-grade ore), imports will again be entirely in the form of metal. Bound - United Kingdom. See digest on "tin", paragraph 1786, in this volume.
1786	Tin-plate scrap -----	6740.5	1939 1943 1945	127 206 152	UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none	Canada, 119; Cuba, 8 Canada, 127; Union of So. Africa, 28 Canada, 145	Tin-plate scrap is a waste product resulting from the fabrication of tin-plate into finished articles. The tin metal is recovered in detinning plants, usually in the form of a salt. Bound - United Kingdom.
1787	Tobacco stems, not cut, ground, pulverized.	2610.0	1939 1943 1945	106 2 1	UNITED KINGDOM, 50 UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none	Italy, 46; Argentina, 10 Canada, 2 Canada, 1	Imports generally have been returned stems of United States tobacco. They are used in blends with domestic tobaccos in snuff manufacture. Bound - United Kingdom.
1789	Turmeric -----	2322.2	1939 1943 1945	22 21 69	INDIA, 22 INDIA, 11 INDIA, 48	Haiti, 7; Jamaica, 2 Haiti, 16	A vegetable dye which imparts a yellow color. In the Far East, it is largely used as a condiment in curry powders.
1790	Turtles -----	0086.2	1939 1943 1945	42 18 51	UNITED KINGDOM (British W. Indies, 4); (Jamaica, 8) UNITED KINGDOM (British W. Indies, 1); (Jamaica, 13) UNITED KINGDOM (British W. Indies, 3); (Jamaica, 32); (Bahamas, 2)	Costa Rica, 15; China, 6 Cuba, 2; Nicaragua, 2 Nicaragua, 6; Cuba, 5	Turtles and terrapin are used as fresh and canned food. The shells are made into tortoise shell products. Bound - Costa Rica and United Kingdom

1/ Other than Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, Tobago, and Jamaica.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1792	Uranium, oxide and salts of -----	837.35	1939 1943 1945	1,198 413 2	BELGIUM, 1,042 BELGIUM, none BELGIUM, none	Canada, 156 Canada, 413 Canada, 2	Used in ceramics and pigments.
1794	Vegetable tallow -----	2250.0	1939 1943 1945	109 None 27	CHINA, 108 CHINA, none	Brazil, 27	Vegetable tallow is the hard fat which coats the seeds of the Chinese tallow tree. It is used in making candles and soaps. See summary digest on "Fats and oils used principally in food and soap", paragraphs 52, etc., vol. I, part 2, sec. 1.
1795	Wafers, not edible -----	2934.0	1939 1943 1945	11 1/ 1/	NETHERLANDS, 5 NETHERLANDS, none NETHERLANDS, none	Belgium, 3	Inedible wafers are made of flour and water which are lightly baked on hot plates in large sheets. The principal uses are by bakers as pan linings which become incorporated with the cakes, by confectioners as a non-adhesive surface for candies and as fishfood.
1796	Beeswax, n.e.p.f. (crude) -----	0974.0	1939 1943 1945	904 1,577 2,761	BRAZIL, 343 BRAZIL, 580 BRAZIL, 381	Portuguese Africa 2/ 147; Cuba, 120 Chile, 183; Portuguese Africa 2/ 130 Portuguese Africa 2/ 819; Madagascar, 356; Chile, 220; Cuba, 203	Beeswax is obtained as a co-product of honey. It is used in polishes, candles, etc., and when refined is especially desirable for cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and foods because of its purity. Bound - Brazil.
1796	Carnauba wax -----	2251.0	1939 1943 1945	4,928 10,907 9,830	BRAZIL, 4,927 BRAZIL, 10,907 BRAZIL, 9,830		Carnauba wax, produced exclusively in Brazil, is used in polishes for leather, metal, wood, etc. Bound - Brazil.
1796	Vegetable wax (other than carnauba, Japan, and candellilla). -----	2252.5	1939 1943 1945	120 1/ 54	UNITED KINGDOM, 51 UNITED KINGDOM, none UNITED KINGDOM, none	Colombia, 37; Brazil, 19 Colombia, 31; Brazil, 21	Vegetable waxes, n.e.s., include myrtle, Cochín-China, Chinese, ezserto, ucububa waxes, and others. They may be used in polishes, candles, modelings, electrical insulation, water-proofing, carbon paper, etc.

1/ Less than \$500.
2/ Other than Mozambique.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1796	Mineral wax, ceresin -----	5750.5	1939 1943 1945	31 None None	NETHERLANDS, none (Netherlands Indies, 30)	"Ceresin" refers to either refined ozokerite (a mineral wax) or to blends of paraffin and other waxes having properties similar to the refined ozokerite. Because all of the ceresin imported from the Netherlands Indies is obtained from petroleum, imports after 1941 have been classified with paraffin in paragraph 1733.	
1796	Ouricury wax -----	2252.3	1942 1943 1945	486 1,189 1,122	BRAZIL, 486 BRAZIL, 1,189 BRAZIL, 1,122	Ouricury wax is used as a substitute for carnauba wax in polishes, carbon papers, etc.	
1800	Barbed wire, plain or galvanized -----	6093.0	1939 1943 1945	927 10 2	BELGIUM, 251 BELGIUM, none BELGIUM, none		
1801	Witherite, crude, unground -----	5395.5	1939 1943 1945	64 9 27	UNITED KINGDOM, 64 UNITED KINGDOM, 9 UNITED KINGDOM, 27	This is a very pure form of barium carbonate. It is consumed almost entirely in ground form, principally in the manufacture of barium chemicals and by the ceramic industry. Bound - United Kingdom. See digest on "Witherite, ground", paragraph 214, vol. II.	
1803(1)	Logs and round or hewn timber, unmanufactured, n.s.p.f.: Bound timber (include piling) ----- Timber, hewn, squared, or sided - Not sawed -----	4037.8 4037.9	1939 1943 1945 1939 1943 1945	54 18 162 5 2 3	CANADA, 19 CANADA, 11 CANADA, 123 CANADA, 1 CANADA, none CANADA, none	British Guiana, 28; Cuba, 7 British Guiana, 7 British Guiana, 39 Gold Coast, 3 Mexico, 2 Bound - Canada.	

Includes Austria.
Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1939	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1803(1)	Sawn lumber and timber, not further manufactured than planed, and tongued and grooved, n.s.p.f.: Softwoods:						
	Cedar siding -----	4110.0	1939 1943 1945	2,023 1,803 2,218	CANADA, 2,023 CANADA, 1,803 CANADA, 2,218		) Taxable Internal Revenue Code.) Bound - Canada.) See digest on "Softwood lumber", para- graphs 401 and 1803(1), vol. IV.
	Cedar, other than siding -----	4110.3	1939 1943 1945	292 1,417 3,691	CANADA, 292 CANADA, 1,417 CANADA, 3,691	Soviet Union, 170 Soviet Union, 4	
	Other than cedar -----	4110.9	1939 1943 1945	None 11 3	CANADA, none CANADA, 11 CANADA, 2	Mexico, 1 Japan, 2	) Taxable Internal Revenue Code.) Bound - Canada.) See digest on "Softwood lumber", para- graphs 401 and 1803(1), vol. IV.
	Hardwoods:						
	Maple (except Japanese), birch, and beech (except flooring). -----	4118.3	1939 1943 1945	2,295 5,088 3/ 7,047	CANADA, 2,290 CANADA, 5,088 CANADA, 7,047		) Taxable Internal Revenue Code.) Bound - Canada.) See digest on "Maple, birch, and beech lumber", paragraph 1803(1), vol. IV.
	"Other" -----	4118.7			See Class 4204.9 below		
	Mahogany -----	4204.1	1939 1943 1945	560 1,301 1,785	BRAZIL, 274; CUBA, 121 BRAZIL, 225; CUBA, 105 BRAZIL, 324; CUBA, 347	Peru, 128 British Honduras, 504; Mexico, 156; Peru, 121 Mexico, 371; British Honduras, 368; Peru, 89	) Taxable Internal Revenue Code.) See digest on "Mahogany lumber", para- graphs 404 and 1803(1) in vol. IV.
	Spanish cedar, Japanese whiteoak, lignum-vitae, lencewood, ebony, box, granadilla, rosewood, and- satinwood. -----	4204.5	1939 1943 1945	57 75 99	CUBA, 41 CUBA, 41 CUBA, 15	Japan, 11 Guatemala, 59; Mexico, 9 Mexico, 46; Guatemala, 25	) Taxable Internal Revenue Code.) See digest on "Tropical hardwood lumber", paragraphs 401 and 1803(1), vol. IV.
	Other (except balsa and teak) -----	4204.9	1939 1943 1945	1,148 806 2,362	AUSTRALIA, 81; CANADA, none AUSTRALIA, 26; CANADA, 690 AUSTRALIA, 52; CANADA, 2,030	Philippine Islands, 846; British Guiana, 27 Mexico, 27; Nigeria, 19 Mexico, 86; Guatemala, 50; British Guiana, 49	) Taxable Internal Revenue Code.) Bound - Canada.

1/ Free for Government use, 178 thousand dollars.

2/ Free for Government use, 89 thousand dollars.

3/ Free for Government use, 114 thousand dollars.

4/ Less than \$500.

5/ Includes "Other hardwoods, n.e.s.", (Class 4118.7), valued at \$143,000 in 1939. Not separately classified in 1943 and 1945.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act. of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1803(2)	Softwood logs: Cedar other than Spanish cedar.	4007.1	1939 1943 1945	609 880 812	CANADA, 609 CANADA, 880 CANADA, 812		Bound - Canada.
	Fir, spruce, or western hemlock -----	4007.5	1939 1943 1945	1,634 484 1,006	CANADA, 1,634 CANADA, 484 CANADA, 1,006		Bound - Canada. Imports of logs of hemlock other than western, also bound free of duty, are included with "Other softwood logs, n.e.s.", paragraph 1803(2), class 4007.9, which follows.
	Other -----	4007.9	1939 1943 1945	49 102 78	CANADA, 49 CANADA, 102 CANADA, 78		Bound - Canada.
	Hardwood logs: Teak -----	4029.5	1939 1943 1945	1 None None	CANADA, none	Burma, 1	Bound - Canada.
	Other, n.e.s. -----	4029.9			See Class 4033.9 on page 90		Bound - Canada.
1803(2)	Mahogany -----	4031.0	1939	1,737	BRAZIL, 51; UNITED KINGDOM (British Honduras, 736); (Gold Coast, 156)	French Africa 1/ 399; Mexico, 127	Bound - United Kingdom, Peru, Mexico, Brazil, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.
			1943	4,088	BRAZIL, 4; UNITED KINGDOM (British Honduras, 1,451); (Gold Coast, 1,129);	Mexico, 876; Nicaragua, 307	
			1945	5,262	BRAZIL, none UNITED KINGDOM (British Honduras, 1,638); (Gold Coast, 1,263)	Mexico, 1,271; Honduras, 382; Nicaragua, 362	
	Cedar, Spanish -----	4032.0	1939 1943 1945	109 None 27	BRAZIL, none	Mexico, 75; British Honduras, 26	Bound - Peru, Mexico, Brazil, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.
					BRAZIL, none	Mexico, 15; British Honduras, 10	

1/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1803(2)	Hardwood logs-Continued:						
	Boxwood -----	4033.0	1939	11	BRAZIL, none	Venezuela, 10	Bound - Venezuela, Brazil, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.
			1943	5	BRAZIL, none	Venezuela, 5	
			1945	9	BRAZIL, none	Venezuela, 9	
	Lignum-vitae -----	4033.1	1939	90	CANADA, none	Guatemala, 55; Dominican Republic, 11; Cuba, 10	Bound - Canada, Brazil, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.
			1943	147	CANADA, none	Guatemala, 33; Honduras, 47; Dominican Republic, 24	
	Japanese white oak -----	4033.2	1945	74	CANADA, none	Haiti, 30; Guatemala, 25	Bound - Canada, Brazil, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.
			1939	None	BRAZIL		
			1943	None			Bound - Canada, Brazil, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.
			1945	None			
	Japanese maple -----	4033.3	1939	None	BRAZIL		Bound - Canada, Brazil, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.
			1943	None			
			1945	None			Bound - Brazil, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Mexico.
	Prima vera -----	4033.4	1939	124	BRAZIL, none	Guatemala, 86; Mexico, 31	
			1943	None			Bound - Brazil, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Peru.
			1945	157	BRAZIL, none	Guatemala, 106; Mexico, 51	
	Rosewood -----	4033.5	1939	27	BRAZIL, 23	British Honduras, 2; Madagascar, 1	Bound - Brazil, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Peru.
			1943	10	BRAZIL, 10		
			1945	234	BRAZIL, 218		Bound - Brazil, Guatemala, Costa Rica, United Kingdom, and Peru.
	Satinwood -----	4033.6	1939	15	BRAZIL, none; UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, 15)	British Honduras, 15	
			1943	None	BRAZIL, none; UNITED KINGDOM (Ceylon, none)		Bound - Canada, Brazil, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.
			1945	1/			
	Circassian walnut -----	4033.7	1939	None			Bound - Canada, Brazil, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.
			1943	7	BRAZIL, none	United Kingdom, 7	
			1945	2	BRAZIL, none	United Kingdom, 2	Bound - Canada, Brazil, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.
	Oriental wood (Australian laurel and walnut or Queensland walnut).	4033.8	1939	233	BRAZIL, none; AUSTRALIA, 233		
			1943	None			
			1945	None			

1/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945
(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from---			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1803(2)	Hardwood logs-Continued: Other (except balsa) -----	4033.9	1939	1/ 367	BRAZIL, 4	French Africa 2/ 136; Nicaragua, 25; Gold Coast, 20 Canada, 260; Colombia, 26 Canada, 308; Mexico, 31; Cuba, 24	Bound - Canada, Brazil, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.
1803(2)	Shingle bolts -----	4037.3	1939 1943 1945	4/ None None	CANADA 4/		Shingle bolts are either round or triangular-shaped pieces of rough wood up to about 5 feet in length and suitable for manufacture into shingles. Bound - Canada.
1803(2)	Handle bolts, rough hewn, or sawed -----	4065.3	1939 1943 1945	4/ None None	CANADA 4/		Handle bolts may be either round logs of small diameter, 2- to 6-feet in length, or triangular-shaped pieces of wood derived by splitting or sawing lengthwise similar size logs into sections. Bound - Canada.
1803(2)	Firewood -----	4065.6	1939 1943 1945	102 60 46	CANADA, 102 CANADA, 55 CANADA, 45	Mexico, 4	Bound - Canada.
1803(2)	Laths -----	4210.0	1939 1943 1945	528 460 165	CANADA, 528 CANADA, 458 CANADA, 165		Bound - Canada.
1803(2)	Pulpwoods: Rough: Spruce ----- Mixed shipments of spruce and other wood.	4590.0 4590.1	1939 1943 1945	772 1,364 4,657 691 2,055 5,210	CANADA, 772 CANADA, 1,162 CANADA, 4,512 CANADA, 691 CANADA, 2,055 CANADA, 5,210	Soviet Union, 202 Soviet Union, 145	) ) ) Bound - Canada.) See digest on "Pulpwood", paragraph 1803(2), in this volume.)

1/ Includes logs formerly in Class 4029.9, valued at \$32,000, imported from Canada.

2/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

2/ Excludes boxwood.

4/ Less than \$500.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1803(2)	Pulpwoods-Continued: Rough-Continued: Poplar -----	4591.0	1939 1942 1945	141 157 154	CANADA, 141 CANADA, 157 CANADA, 154)))	
	Other -----	4591.2	1939 1943 1945	298 548 1,141	CANADA, 298 CANADA, 548 CANADA, 1,141)))	
	Peeled: Spruce -----	4592.0	1939 1943 1945	4,992 5,893 5,342	CANADA, 4,992 CANADA, 5,865 CANADA, 4,937)))	
	Mixed shipments of spruce and other wood.	4592.1	1939 1943 1945	1,390 3,528 2,117	CANADA, 1,390 CANADA, 3,528 CANADA, 2,117)))	
	Poplar -----	4593.0	1939 1943 1945	636 1,258 1,996	CANADA, 636 CANADA, 1,258 CANADA, 1,996)))	
	Other -----	4593.2	1939 1943 1945	173 575 254	CANADA, 173 CANADA, 575 CANADA, 254)))	
	Rossed: Spruce -----	4594.0	1939 1943 1945	283 253 29	CANADA, 283 CANADA, 253 CANADA, 29)))	
	Other -----	4595.0	1939 1943 1945	1 9 1	CANADA, 1 CANADA, 9 CANADA, 1)))	
	Chipped -----	4596.0	1939 1943 1945	58 119 115	CANADA, 58 CANADA, 119 CANADA, 115)))	
1804	Poles, telegraph, telephone, trolley, and electric light, of wood.	4036.0	1939 1943 1945	1,158 1,041 1,360	CANADA, 1,153 CANADA, 1,041 CANADA, 1,359	) ) ) Bound - Canada.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1804	Posts of wood	4037.1	1939 1943 1945	80 152 503	CANADA, 77 CANADA, 152 CANADA, 500		Posts of wood are commonly the boles of trees of small diameter cut in lengths of from 3 to 12 feet. They may be round or split lengthwise into quarters; contain bark or have the bark shaved off; and may or may not be treated with a preservative to resist decay. Posts may be of any kind of wood, particularly those cut from fern woodlots for farm use, but cedar, cypress, chestnut, and redwood are the woods principally cut for posts which are marketed through retail lumber yards. Bound - Canada.
1804	Railroad ties of wood: Item	4037.5	1939 1943	12 64	CANADA, 7 CANADA, 39	Dominican Republic, 5 Dominican Republic, 7; Mexico, 18	Bound - Canada.
	Sawed	4190.0 4205.5	1945 1939 1943 1945	38 303 307 270	CANADA, 4 CANADA, 301 CANADA, 281 CANADA, 267	Dominican Republic, 32 Egypt, 25	Bound - Canada.
1805	Staves of wood	4065.7	1939 1943 1945	18 52 236	CANADA, 18 CANADA, 48 CANADA, 235	Cuba, 4 Cuba, 1	Staves of wood are cut or sawed pieces of predetermined length and beveled or jointed for assembly into barrels, kegs, casks, tubs, buckets, pails, firkins, churns or other containers having a characteristic bilge. Staves are of two distinct types--those for tight cooperage designed to hold liquids, and those for slack cooperage designed to hold solids. Bound - Canada.
1805	Hoops of wood	4065.8	1939 1942 1945	1 1 None	CANADA, 1 CANADA, 1		Hoops of wood are strips approximately 1½ to 2 inches wide, 4 to 7 feet in length, the edges of which have been rounded. They may or may not contain bark. Hoops are used to encircle and hold in place the staves of a barrel or other bilge container. Hoops of metal and of wire have largely displaced hoops of wood. Bound - Canada.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1805	Pickets and palings of wood -----	4212.0	1939 1943 1945	247 223 335	CANADA, 233 CANADA, 222 CANADA, 335	France, 14	Pickets and palings of wood are commonly either 1½-inch squares or flat strips 1-inch thick and 2, 3, or 4 inches wide; both squares and strips are made chiefly in lengths of either 3 or 4 feet. They may be pointed, rounded or otherwise worked at one end. Bound - Canada.
1806	Sticks of rattan, rough or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods, or walking canes.	4066.0	1939 1943 1945	266 6 162	NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, 234) NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, none) NETHERLANDS (Netherlands Indies, none)	British Malaya, 23; China, 4 India, 4; Gold Coast, 2 Gold Coast, 145; Nigeria, 12	Rattan is a tree-climbing palm found commercially in the Philippines, Malaya, Netherlands Indies, Ceylon, and Burma. It is a plant typical of the tropical forest. Botanically there are many kinds of rattan, but only a few genera are important commercially, the principal one being the genus Calamus. Rattans vary in diameter from 1/8 of an inch to several inches, and in length from a few feet to several hundred feet. Unmanufactured rattan is the source of the cane and reed of commerce. Bound - Netherlands.
1806	Sticks of bamboo, rough or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods, or walking canes.	4067.0	1939 1943 1945	268 35 289	CHINA, 20 CHINA, none CHINA, none	Japan, 198; India, 47 Mexico, 26; India, 5 Mexico. 166; India, 92	Bamboo is a tall tree-like or shrubby grass, indigenous to countries of the Far East and cultivated to some extent in many other countries of the world including the United States. Bamboo stems, also known as canes or culms, range in diameter up to 20 inches or more and in height to 65-75 feet. Bamboo has a myriad of uses in the Orient. It is employed in the construction of houses, in the making of furniture and other household furnishings, fences, ladders, bridges, irrigation and drainage pipes, and roofing. Bamboo is also made into hundreds of articles such as picture frames, ash trays, brooms, rakes, table lamps, waste baskets, fans, rulers, serving trays, walking sticks, paper cutters, etc. Bamboo shoots are used for food purposes in the Orient.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff par., act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
1806	Sticks of partridge, hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, India malecca joints, and other woods, n.s.p.f. (except rattan and bamboo), in the rough or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods, or walking canes.	4067.1	1939 1943 1945	8 3 14	CHINA, 3 CHINA, none CHINA, none	France, 2 Spain, 3 Spain, 7; Mexico, 5	
1807	Artists' proof etchings and engravings and wood-cuts, unbound.	9620.0	1939 1943 1945	122 14 55	UNITED KINGDOM, 60 UNITED KINGDOM, 14 UNITED KINGDOM, 44	France, 30; Switzerland, 19 Italy, 5	Proof etchings are any one of a limited number of impressions made before the ordinary issue is printed. Bound - United Kingdom.
1807	Original paintings, pastels, drawings, and sketches.	9620.1	1939 1943 1945	4,607 442 1,943	UNITED KINGDOM, 816 UNITED KINGDOM, 54 UNITED KINGDOM, 547	France, 2,049; Switzerland, 492; Netherlands, 213; Canada, 212 Mexico, 123; France, 129; Canada, 98 France, 346; Canada, 716; Mexico, 265	Imports under this paragraph may include commercial products; those under paragraph 1809 are non-commercial. Bound - United Kingdom.
1807	Original sculptures or statuary	9620.2	1939 1943 1945	670 2 18	UNITED KINGDOM, 31 UNITED KINGDOM, 1 UNITED KINGDOM, 4	Soviet Union, 360; France, 83; China, 70 Canada, 7	Imports under this paragraph may include commercial products; those under paragraph 1809 are non-commercial. Bound - United Kingdom.
1809	Works of art, collections in art, science, agriculture, or manufacture, antiques, and artistic copies, for exhibition for the encouragement of the arts, science, agriculture, or education, or for a municipal corporation, and all like articles for erecting a public monument, not for sale.	9650.0	1939 1943 1945	1,627 14 388	UNITED KINGDOM 163 UNITED KINGDOM 1 UNITED KINGDOM, 101	Greece, 453; France, 433 Netherlands, 190 Canada, 9 Canada, 281	These are all non-commercial imports.
1810	Stained or painted window glass or painted glass windows which are works of art, for houses of worship, valued at \$15 or more per square foot.	9650.4	1939 1943 1945	91 11 2	UNITED KINGDOM, 70 UNITED KINGDOM, 1 UNITED KINGDOM, 2	Germany 2/ 20 Canada, 5; Eire, 4	Bound - United Kingdom.

1/ Less than \$500.
2/ Includes Austria.

United States imports of "Free List" items for consideration in negotiations with countries of the nuclear group, 1939, 1943, and 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Tariff part- act of 1930	Commodity	Import stat. class (1939)	Year	Imports for consumption from--			Remarks
				All countries	Negotiating country	Other sources	
14011	Violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses, made in or prior to the year 1800.	9700.0	1939	119	UNITED KINGDOM, 71	Italy, 19; France, 19	Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	8	UNITED KINGDOM, 3	Cuba, 3	
			1945	6	UNITED KINGDOM, 2	Italy, 3	
14011	Artistic antiquities, works of art, etc. (except rugs and carpets) produced prior to the year 1830: Furniture Silverware Other	9640.0	1939	879	UNITED KINGDOM, 657	France, 131; Switzerland, 40; Italy, 18	Bound - United Kingdom.
			1943	226	UNITED KINGDOM, 202	Canada, 7; Argentina, 10;	
			1945	665	UNITED KINGDOM, 621	France, 7	
			1939	720	UNITED KINGDOM, 648	Canada, 28; France, 9	
			1943	280	UNITED KINGDOM, 263	France, 39; Netherlands, 11	
			1945	618	UNITED KINGDOM, 605	Canada, 13	
		9640.9	1939	8,087	UNITED KINGDOM, 1,445	France, 2,179; Netherlands, 1,342; Switzerland, 727; Italy, 804	Bound - United Kingdom
			1943	471	UNITED KINGDOM, 415	Bermuda, 14; Canada, 12	
			1945	1,517	UNITED KINGDOM, 1,066	France, 181; Canada, 91	

ASBESTOS, UNMANUFACTURED

(See related digest on Asbestos Manufactures-par. 1501)

Stat. import classes (1939): 5500.0, 5500.1, 5501.0, 5501.1, 5501.9, and 5502.1

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Pro- duction <u>1/</u>	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	CANADA	UNION OF SO.AFRICA	Other Br. So.Africa <u>2/</u>	UNITED KINGDOM
	Quantity (1,000 short tons)						
1937	12	3	307	276	4	7	<u>3/</u>
1938	10	3	179	166	4	3	<u>3/</u>
1939	15	2	243	224	6	5	<u>3/</u>
1943	6	<u>3/</u>	440	386	24	29	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	345	254	10,470	8,316	490	794	55
1938	247	289	6,161	5,067	456	310	6
1939	513	219	9,095	7,577	657	594	41
1943	335	37	23,054	16,687	2,380	3,768	-

^{1/} Sold or used by producers.^{2/} Principally Southern Rhodesia.^{3/} Less than 500 tons.Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Bureau of Mines;
exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.ItemUnited States tariffProposed
negotiating
countryAct of 1945
1930 rate

Par. 1616

Asbestos unmanufactured, asbestos
crudes, fibers, stucco, and sand
and refuse containing not more
than 15 percent of foreign
matter -----

Free

Free ^{1/}CANADA
U. SO. AFRICA
UNITED KINGDOM^{1/} Duty-free status bound in agreements with Canada, effective January 1936 and
January 1939. Chrysotile asbestos crudes was also bound in the trade agreement
with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.Comment

"Asbestos" is a commercial term applied to fibrous varieties of several minerals. The principal ones are chrysotile, crocidolite (blue), and amosite. Production is concentrated in four countries--Canada, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, and the Soviet Union. Of these, only the Soviet Union has an important asbestos-manufacturing industry; the other countries consume but small quantities of their output. Minor quantities of asbestos are produced in Cyprus, Australia, Finland, and several other countries. They are likewise small consumers of this mineral. Chrysotile is the leading variety in all the producing countries, and substantial quantities of crocidolite and amosite are produced only in the Union of South Africa.

On the basis of use, asbestos falls into two principal classes--spinning and nonspinning fibers. Spinning grades are used for weaving textiles, the most extensive application of which is in asbestos brake linings and clutch facings for automotive equipment. Other uses of spinning grades are for packings, gaskets, and electrical insulation. The principal use for nonspinning fibers is in the manufacture of asbestos-cement building materials, such as roofing shingles, siding shingles, and asbestos lumber.

ASBESTOS, UNMANUFACTURED--Continued

Although the United States leads all countries in the manufacture of asbestos products, domestic sources furnish only a minor portion, generally less than 4 percent, of the raw materials required. Canada, because of its proximity to the extensive United States markets, is the chief supplier, furnishing up to 80 percent of the value of total imports. During World War II imports were than doubled in value and certain strategic types and grades from the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia attained considerable importance.

Consumption of asbestos in the United States is expected to increase steadily during the next few years, possibly exceeding that during World War II. The increase will be principally in its use in building construction materials and for automobiles. Canada will likely furnish the bulk of this increase.

Exports of crude asbestos have seldom exceeded \$300,000 a year. Mexico and Japan have been the principal purchasers. Exports were chiefly of grades suitable for the manufacture of asbestos-cement building products. Exports may increase substantially over the prewar period during the next few years, but the increase may take the form of reexports of Canadian asbestos.

The following table shows the imports of crude or unmanufactured asbestos into the United States, by kinds, with principal sources, in 1939.

Asbestos, unmanufactured: United States imports for consumption,
by kinds, with principal sources, for 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Asbestos, unmanufactured:		
Chrysotile crudes -----	\$1,204,561	Other British South Africa, ¹ / ₂ ; \$593,596; CANADA, \$547,425; UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, \$60,770
Blue and amosite crudes -----	667,750	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, \$595,772; UNITED KINGDOM, \$70,500
Spinning or textile fiber -----	1,599,152	All from CANADA
Shingle fiber -----	1,882,933	CANADA, \$1,773,217; U.S.S.R., \$109,516
Paper fiber -----	1,006,318	All from CANADA
Asbestos, n.e.s. -----	2,733,824	CANADA, \$2,650,886

¹/₂ Principally Southern Rhodesia.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

COFFEE, RAW OR GREEN

Stat. import class (1939): 1511.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production ^{1/}	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All coun-tries ^{2/}	BRAZIL	Colombia	El Salvador	Mexico
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937	29,037	6,978	1,697,072	876,105	428,628	94,422	41,098
1938	25,139	5,622	1,937,127	1,200,253	452,890	71,266	49,946
1939	27,496	8,841	2,013,756	1,230,624	422,045	79,154	58,191
1943	23,153	-	2,198,247	1,000,038	643,937	112,364	77,327
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	Not	898	150,572	70,578	47,260	8,378	3,972
1938		681	137,821	67,426	45,830	5,550	4,302
1939	avail-	1,107	139,542	67,255	45,163	6,796	4,670
1943	able	-	273,240	114,159	91,031	14,214	10,697

^{1/} Production of Puerto Rico, to which has been added that of Hawaii: 8,547 pounds in 1939 (U. S. Census), and an estimated 8.5 million pounds in other years.

^{2/} Imports from Guatemala exceeded those from Mexico in all years except 1939.

Source: Production of Puerto Rico from Annual Reports of the Governor of Puerto Rico; other data from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

ItemUnited States tariffProposed
negotiating
country

Act of 1945
1920 rate

Par. 1654

Coffee, except coffee imported into Puerto Rico and upon which a duty is imposed under the authority of section 319

(Tariff Act of 1930) ----- Free Free ^{1/} BRAZIL

^{1/} Duty-free status bound in trade agreements with 12 Latin American producing countries, beginning with Haiti in June 1935, followed by Brazil, Honduras, Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Peru, and ending with Mexico in January 1943.

Comment

Coffee is not produced in the continental United States, but there is some production in Puerto Rico and Hawaii. Exports in 1937-39 averaged about 7 million pounds annually valued at 900 thousand dollars, of which more than half went to the Philippines.

Before the war the United States took about 50 percent of the coffee entering world trade, and Europe took 40 percent. The Western Hemisphere supplied 98 percent of the United States imports, Brazil supplying 57, and Colombia 23 percent. In 1937-39 United States imports averaged 1.9 billion pounds annually. Before the war (1938), United States per capita consumption of coffee was 15.3 pounds and by 1945 it had increased to 16.8 pounds.

COFFEE, RAW OR GREEN—Continued

For more than 40 years coffee-producing countries had been faced with the problem of adjusting production to demand, and various attempts by Brazil acting unilaterally met with only limited success. Because of this situation and the conditions created by the war, the Inter-American Coffee Agreement was concluded between the United States and 14 Latin American producing countries. Under this agreement (administered by the Inter-American Coffee Board), the United States market was allocated, effective October 1, 1940, among the 14 producing nations with a definite quota assigned to each. The agreement was instrumental in bringing about the more orderly marketing of the world's supply of coffee and arresting the price decline which had been aggravated by the loss of the European markets. The quota arrangement was discontinued in 1945. ^{1/}

^{1/} The Board has been shorn of all of its powers, but its life has just been extended for the second time (to October 1, 1947) to enable it to complete some statistical studies of the coffee situation.

CRUDE ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVES, NOT SPECIALLY PROVIDED FOR

Stat. import classes (1939): 5467.0-5467.2

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	United States and Canadian production <u>1/</u>	United States exports <u>2/</u>	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	CANADA		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 ----	233,532	42,138	202,846	200,464		
1938 ----	157,132	24,695	102,356	101,923		
1939 ----	149,348	33,594	126,730	125,664		
1943 ----	574,262	<u>3/</u> 66,646	421,610	421,610		
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 ----	6,965	2,488	5,311	5,230		
1938 ----	5,003	1,569	2,729	2,711		
1939 ----	4,761	2,356	3,428	3,389		
1943 ----	19,115	<u>3/</u> 4,748	12,672	12,672		

1/ Crude artificial abrasives sold, shipped, or used in the United States and Canada. See text. 2/ Includes grain.

3/ Includes 31,006 thousand pounds, valued at 3,135 thousand dollars, exported under lend-lease.

Source: Production from statistics of the U. S. Department of Interior; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 1672 Crude artificial abrasives, n.s.p.f. -----	Free	Free <u>1/</u>	CANADA
<u>1/</u> Bound under trade agreements with Canada, effective January 1936 and January 1939.			

Comment

Artificial abrasives included in this report are silicon carbide and aluminous oxide, both of which are electric-furnace products. These abrasives rank next to the diamond in hardness and have replaced natural abrasives in many operations. After crushing and grading to size, they are used principally for coating paper and cloth, or for making grinding wheels and other bonded abrasive articles. They are also used, but to a much smaller extent, in refractories, in nonskid flooring, and for other nonabrasive purposes.

North American production is dominated by United States-owned plants which operate on both sides of the border in the Niagara Falls region. Although separate statistics are not available for production on the United States side, it is known that plants in Canada supply about 85 to 90 percent of the artificial abrasive material consumed here. Prewar output in the United States (which cannot be published), therefore, averaged about 15 to 30 million pounds annually. The plants are established in Canada because of low electric-power rates, since cost of power constitutes one of the major manufacturing costs. The bulk of the Canadian output is shipped in crude form to the United States where it is crushed and graded to size before further processing.

CRUDE ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVES, NOT SPECIALLY PROVIDED FOR--Continued

Besides production in the United States and Canada, artificial abrasive material is also made in a number of European countries, particularly Germany, France, Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and Italy. There has probably been some production in Japan and Russia.

Exports are relatively small in comparison with imports. Exactly comparable data, however, are not available because official export statistics include artificial abrasive grain with the crude material. Before the war the United Kingdom, Canada, France, and Japan were the principal export markets for the material included under the combined classification, probably the bulk of which was grain.

Imports averaged about 150 million pounds during the 5-year period 1935-39. The large imports in 1937 reflect the expanded industrial activity in that year, industrial activity being one of the principal determinants in the demand for abrasives. Practically all imports of crude material are from the Canadian plants. Imports by types and sources are shown in the following table for 1939.

Crude artificial abrasives: United States imports for consumption by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Quantity	Value	Principal source
	Pounds		
Silicon carbide -----	30,334,789	\$949,236	CANADA, \$912,934; Sweden, \$22,153; Norway, \$14,149
Aluminous oxide -----	96,394,880	2,478,899	CANADA, \$2,475,700; France, \$2,199

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

MINK FURS, UNDRESSED

Stat. import class (1939): 0714.0.

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943.

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	CANADA	Japan	SOVIET UNION	Sweden
Quantity (thousands)							
1937-	n.a.	168	780	88	641	5	2
1938-	n.a.	273	761	144	597	14	-
1939-	<u>1/</u> 500	154	1,000	218	744	14	3
1943-	<u>1/</u> 600	3	443	438	-	2	-
Value (1,000 dollars)							
1937-	n.a.	1,748	3,233	1,210	1,538	37	27
1938-	n.a.	2,038	2,508	1,663	737	62	-
1939-	<u>1/</u> 5,000	1,175	3,210	2,072	984	67	32
1943-	<u>1/</u> 12,000	21	5,864	5,830	-	13	-
Unit value (dollars)							
1937-	n.a.	10.38	4.14	13.68	2.40	8.08	13.92
1938-	n.a.	7.46	3.30	11.58	1.23	4.33	-
1939-	10.00	7.65	3.21	9.49	1.32	4.92	11.95
1943-	20.00	7.23	13.24	13.30	-	5.84	-

1/ Estimated.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate <u>1/</u>	
Par. 1681			
Furs and fur skins, n.s.p.f.,			
undressed: Mink	Free	Free	CANADA, SOVIET UNION

1/ Duty-free status bound in trade agreements with Canada, effective January 1936 and January 1939.Comment

The raising of fur-bearing animals on farms was started in this country around 1905, but it was not until the late 1920's that it became important. The principal growth of the industry has taken place since 1934. Before 1934 production consisted mostly of silver foxes but since that time mink raising has been of about equal importance. A number of other fur-bearing animals are raised on farms in the United States; none, however, has begun to approach the importance of silver fox and mink. These other animals include chinchilla, Persian lamb, nutria, fisher, otter, and skunk.

Silver fox furs (see separate digest, paragraph 1519) were duty-free before 1922. Under the acts of 1922 and 1930 they were made dutiable at 50 percent ad valorem. In trade agreements with Canada the duty has been reduced to 35 percent and they have been made subject to an absolute annual quota of 100,000 skins.

MINK FURS, UNDRESSED—Continued

The mink is a member of the weasel family. Its fur is of silky texture and the more desirable pelts are rich dark brown in color. Substantial quantities of mink furs, principally the lower quality furs, and those having less desirable coloring, are dyed to simulate the natural brown of the better quality skins.

Most mink furs (probably around 70 percent) are used in making women's high-priced fur coats and wraps. The remainder are used in trimming fur and cloth coats and in making neckpieces. About 65 mink peltries are required to make a woman's full-length coat.

Mink furs are obtained in the United States both by trapping wild animals and by breeding animals in captivity on fur farms. The production of mink furs by trapping has probably declined in recent years and the production on farms has increased, particularly since 1934. Probably around 65 percent are now produced on farms. To a considerable extent mink are raised on farms that also raise silver foxes. Mink are more adaptable to fur farming than most other fur bearing animals. They are easily raised in captivity, they have a comparatively long life span, and they are prolific.

Wild-mink furs procured in the United States are of somewhat lower quality than farm-raised mink furs. It is claimed by many in the trade that the wild-mink furs have slightly better wearing qualities. Farm-raised furs, on the other hand, are said to be more uniform in color and quality. The quality of farm-raised mink furs is steadily improving and a number of new color phases have been developed in the past few years.

Imports have consisted of two distinct types of fur: (1) American type mink furs from Canada and to a small extent from Scandinavian and several other European countries, and (2) "Jap" mink furs imported mostly from Japan and also from other Eastern Asia. In prewar years, over 75 percent of the imports, on a quantity basis, were supplied by Japan. The furs imported from that country were much lower in quality than those supplied by Canada or produced in the United States. Owing to their undesirable color, practically all of the mink furs imported from Japan had to be dyed before they were suitable for use. Imports from Japan consisted almost entirely of peltries of wild animals, while imports from Canada have consisted of both wild and farm-raised furs.

The United Kingdom, France and Canada have been the principal foreign markets for United States exports of mink furs. Exports to the United Kingdom and Canada represent, in large measure, furs shipped to auctions held in those countries and substantial quantities are probably reexported. It is likely that many furs exported from the United States, particularly to the United Kingdom, find their way back to this country. Sizeable numbers of the furs exported to Canada are used in that country despite the fact that Canada is a large exporter of mink furs. The imported furs retained in Canada consist largely of lower quality furs that cannot ordinarily be supplied by Canadian sources.

Canada is by far the principal foreign producer of the type of mink furs produced in the United States. Sweden, Norway, Finland and the Soviet Union were becoming fairly important as producers of farm-raised furs in the immediate prewar years. (As already indicated, Japan and China produce wild-mink furs of quite a different type than those of other countries). The following tabulation gives production of mink furs in Canada in recent years according to official statistics of the Canadian Government. In 1944, about 55 percent of the furs were farm-raised. In prewar years Canada exported practically all of its production of mink furs. During the war the United States was the only important foreign market for Canadian furs, taking about 75 percent of the Canadian output.

MINK FURS, UNDRESSED--Continued

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total number</u>
1937 -----	139,673
1938 -----	139,740
1939 -----	220,359
1940 -----	384,844
1941 -----	424,825
1942 -----	405,324
1943 -----	527,663
1944 -----	365,759

Prices in the United States of the better qualities of raw or undressed mink furs declined from about \$40-\$50 per pelt in 1929 to a low of about \$10 in 1933 and then increased irregularly to roughly \$15-\$18 in 1938. Since that time prices have increased to about \$25-\$30 per pelt.

In recent years several bills have been introduced in Congress to have duties placed on imports of mink furs. The latest one was submitted to the 79th Congress in the spring of 1946.

NITROGENOUS AND PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER MATERIALS,
AND MIXED FERTILIZERS, N.E.S.

CANADA
NETHERLANDS
BELGIUM

(See separate digests on potash fertilizers, par.1745; UNITED KINGDOM
sodium nitrate, par.1766; and calcium nitrate, par.1641) NORWAY, CHILE

Stat. import classes (1939): 8500.0, 8501.0, 8508.1-8509.8, 8511.3,
8519.1-8519.5, 8527.9, 8549.0, 8559.3-8559.9

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

	1937	1938	1939	1943
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Production -----	173,647	n.a.	161,887	n.a.
Domestic exports -----	7,390	7,010	7,119	<u>1/</u> 13,961
Imports for consumption:				
Total, all countries -----	13,373	12,089	12,260	<u>2/</u> 12,499
CANADA -----	3,176	4,082	4,719	10,605
NORWAY -----	1,908	1,896	1,840	-
CHILE -----	1,410	972	1,235	581
NETHERLANDS -----	1,789	1,978	1,071	-
Germany <u>3/</u> -----	621	772	1,046	-
BELGIUM -----	615	376	434	-
Japan -----	1,691	262	429	-
UNITED KINGDOM -----	692	450	418	7

1/ Includes 5,912 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease.

2/ Includes 752 thousand dollars imported from Argentina and 293 thousand dollars from the Falkland Islands.

3/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 1685			
Guano, basic slag (ground or unground), manures, and ** those grades of all other substances used chiefly for fertilizers, or chiefly as an ingre- dient in the manufacture of fertil- izers -----	Free	Free <u>1/</u>	
Ammonium nitrate mixtures			UNITED KINGDOM
Ammonium phosphates			do.
Ammonium sulphate			do.
Calcium nitrate urea			do.
Castor-bean pomace			do.
Cocoa press cake			do.
Fertilizers, compounded or chem- ically combined containing nitro- gen, phosphoric acid and potash			do.
Fish scrap and fish meal			do.
Guano			do.
Manures, animal			do.
Prepared fertilizer mixtures			do.
Tankage			do.
Ammonium sulphate			NETHERLANDS
Nitrogenous materials, n.s.p.f.			do.
Superphosphates, concentrated			do.
Superphosphates, normal			do.

NITROGENOUS AND PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER MATERIALS, AND
MIXED FERTILIZERS, N.E.S.--Continued

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States tariff</u>		<u>Proposed negotiating country</u>
	<u>Act of 1930</u>	<u>1945 rate</u>	
Par. 1635			
Guano, basic slag (ground or unground), etc.--Cont'd. -----	Free	Free <u>1/</u>	
Basic slag			BELGIUM
Precipitated bone phosphate			do.
Superphosphates, ammoniated			do.
Ammonium nitrate mixtures			CANADA
Peat moss			do.
Substances used chiefly for fertil- izer, n.e.s.			do.
Guano			CHILE
Potassium-sodium nitrate mixtures, crude			do.
Ammonium nitrate mixtures			NORWAY

1/ The duty-free status of certain of these materials was bound under various trade agreements as follows:

Guano	Peru, July 1942; Mexico, January 1943
Basic slag	Belgium, May 1935
Manures	Venezuela, December 1939; Mexico, January 1943
Precipitated bone	Belgium, May 1935
Ammonium sulfate	Netherlands, February 1936
Fish scrap and fish meal	Mexico, January 1943; Iceland, November 1943
Tankage	Argentina, November 1941; Uruguay, January 1943
Prepared fertilizer mixtures, castor bean pomace, and nitrogenous materi- als	United Kingdom, January 1939

Comment

The fertilizer materials here considered 1/ consist of inorganic and organic materials, prepared fertilizer mixtures (physical mixtures of ingredients), compounded or chemically combined fertilizers, and simple compounds used either as such or as ingredients of mixed fertilizers; all of which contain one or more of the 3 elements, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, essential to crop growth. All of these materials are imported free of duty, and the duty-free status of several of them has been bound (see list above).

Most of these materials are produced in large volume in the United States from domestic raw materials. In the years for which production data are available (1937 and 1939), the value of production for domestic consumption (production minus exports) was 14 times as great as the value of imports; however, a large part of the imports under this tariff paragraph became material for domestically-produced fertilizers. In 1939 there were 764 establishments, located in 39 States, engaged either in the production of fertilizers or in the preparation of mixed fertilizers from purchased ingredients.

1/ These materials do not include such large import items as sodium nitrate (duty free under par. 1766), calcium cyanamide (duty-free under par. 1641), and potassium chloride and potassium sulphate (duty-free under par. 1745), nor the large export item, phosphate rock (duty-free under par. 1740).

NITROGENOUS AND PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER MATERIALS, AND
MIXED FERTILIZERS, N.E.S.--Continued

Imports under this paragraph consist principally of inorganic materials. Of the total value of imports in 1939, approximating 12 million dollars, it is estimated that inorganic nitrogenous materials accounted for about 46 percent, organic materials (mostly nitrogenous) 14 percent, phosphatic materials 4 percent, and compounds and mixtures containing more than one fertilizer element 36 percent.

Canada has been the largest single source of imports of these materials, having accounted for at least one-fourth of the total value of imports in each of the years considered. Imports from Canada are largely ammonium compounds. Norway has been the second largest supplier, imports from that country consisting principally of ammonium nitrate mixtures. Imports from Chile under this heading consisted almost exclusively of potassium-sodium nitrate. Imports in 1939 are shown in the following table, by principal sources.

Fertilizer materials under paragraph 1685: United States
imports for consumption, by kind, with
principal sources in 1939

(Value in 1,000 dollars)

Kind	Total	Principal sources
Ammonium sulfate -----	2,959	Canada, \$2,042; NETHERLANDS, \$636; Soviet Union, \$224
Ammonium nitrate mixtures -----	1,838	NORWAY, \$1,835; CANADA, \$3
Guano -----	212	Peru, \$205; Argentina, \$41 Mexico, \$2
Calcium nitrate urea -----	7	Germany, <u>1</u> / 7
Ammonium phosphates -----	1,628	Canada, \$1,057; Germany, <u>1</u> / \$322; Belgium, \$162
Castor bean pomace -----	408	UNITED KINGDOM, \$179; Soviet Union, \$112; Germany, <u>1</u> / 74; Netherlands, \$17
Animal manures -----	56	Venezuela, \$29; Germany, <u>1</u> / \$26; Mexico, \$1
Cocoa press cake -----	n.a.	
Tankage -----	442	Argentina, \$199; Canada, \$161; Cuba, \$25
Fish scrap and fish meal -----	467	Japan, \$418; Argentina, \$28; Mexico, \$13
Nitrogenous materials, n.s.p.f. ----	1,052	NETHERLANDS, \$378; Germany, <u>1</u> / \$342; United Kingdom, \$217; Mexico, \$32
Precipitated bone phosphate -----	69	BELGIUM, \$48; Germany, <u>1</u> / \$16; United Kingdom, \$4
Basic slag -----	5	BELGIUM, \$5
Normal superphosphate -----	169	Canada, \$145; NETHERLANDS, \$15; Belgium, \$7; Germany, <u>1</u> / \$2
Triple superphosphate -----	\$165	Belgium, \$134; Canada, \$23; NETHERLANDS, \$8
Ammoniated superphosphate -----	5	Canada, \$4; BELGIUM, \$1
Potassium-sodium nitrate fertil- izer mixtures -----	1,235	CHILE, \$1,235
Compounded or chemically combined fertilizers -----	185	Germany, <u>1</u> / \$180; Japan, \$4; Netherlands, \$1
Prepared fertilizer mixtures -----	1,346	Canada, \$1,240; Germany, <u>1</u> / \$76; UNITED KINGDOM, \$14
Peat moss (fertilizer grade) -----	n.a.	
Substances used chiefly for fertil- izers, n.e.s. -----	12	CANADA, \$6; United Kingdom, \$6

1/ Includes Austria.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

NITROGENOUS AND PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER MATERIALS, AND
MIXED FERTILIZERS, N.E.S.--Continued

Exports have not been large in comparison with domestic production but have amounted to about half the value of imports. In both 1937 and 1939 the total value of exports represented 4 percent of the value of production. In the export trade, as in the import trade, nitrogenous fertilizer materials have been the most important, accounting, in 1939, for 75 percent of the total value. Phosphatic fertilizers accounted for practically all of the remainder.

In the past, nitrogenous fertilizer materials have represented the major portion both of imports under this paragraph and the corresponding exports, and it is reasonable to assume that they will continue to be the bulk of the foreign trade of the United States in these fertilizer materials. The United States capacity to produce nitrogen was expanded greatly during the war. It would appear that even though these materials are all free of duty, imports might represent a smaller proportion of domestic consumption in the future than they have in the past.

CRUDE INDIA RUBBER, OTHER THAN GUAYULE, JELUTONG,
 GUTTA PERCHA, GUTTA BALATA AND GUTTA STAK

Stat. import classes (1939): 2011.0, 2013.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	BRITISH MALAYA	NETHERLANDS INDIES	CEYLON	French Indochina
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937	N	N	1,340,467	864,719	343,174	67,174	36,503
1938	O	O	917,468	547,934	246,132	55,683	45,254
1939	N	N	1,114,139	623,096	320,402	77,992	58,307
1943	E	E	<u>1</u> / 117,014	25	851	44,073	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	N	N	247,749	158,714	64,709	12,888	6,235
1938	O	O	129,542	75,503	35,699	8,525	6,747
1939	N	N	<u>1</u> / 178,054	98,687	52,130	12,778	9,283
1943	E	E	<u>1</u> / 32,676	6	196	10,926	-

1/ Includes 30,589 thousand pounds valued at 7,401 thousand dollars from Liberia, and 28,142 thousand pounds valued at 9,758 thousand dollars from Brazil.

Source: Imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 1697			
India rubber, crude -----	Free	Free 1/	UNITED KINGDOM
1/ Bound in trade agreements with United Kingdom, January 1939; and with Peru, July 1942.			NETHERLANDS (Latex only)

Comment

The importance of rubber in the modern world can hardly be overestimated. One manufacturer lists over 30,000 items composed wholly or in large part of rubber, many of which are of the utmost importance both in military and civilian life. From the standpoint of value, rubber was the most important commodity imported into the United States in prewar years and will probably be one of the most important in the future.

As a result of wartime developments, the United States now has a large synthetic rubber industry. In the beginning synthetic rubber was an inferior product and very difficult to work, but rapid advancement in manufacturing techniques has made it almost the equal of natural rubber for many purposes. Special purpose synthetic rubbers have become firmly established and will be used in substantial quantities regardless of the price of natural rubber. However, in the absence of trade controls by the United States Government on natural rubber or subsidies on synthetic, imports of natural rubber at a moderately low price, of say 10 to 12 cents a pound, might tend to limit the amount of synthetic rubber that could be produced in the United States even to a point below the minimum requirements of national security.

CRUDE INDIA RUBBER, OTHER THAN QUAYULE, JELUTONG, GUTTA,
PERCHA, GUTTA BALATA AND GUTTA SIAK-Continued

The domestic production of synthetic rubber in mid 1945 reached the rate of over a million tons annually. In the late war years exports of synthetic rubber were large. As the natural rubber supply increases in foreign countries, United States exports of synthetic will probably decline, but it is possible that some market for synthetic rubber will continue abroad even after natural rubber is in ample supply. National security demands the continuance of a domestic synthetic rubber industry of considerable magnitude.

The Interdepartmental Policy Committee on Rubber has recommended that, as a matter of national policy, an output of synthetic rubber of about 250,000 tons a year (sufficient to supply about one-third of the country's requirements of rubber of all kinds) be maintained, using whatever means might be best suited to achieve that production. Any action taken on crude rubber in the trade agreements should be properly correlated with the general policy with respect to the maintenance of an adequate domestic synthetic rubber industry.

GUAYULE RUBBER

Stat. import class (1939): 2012.0

United States production, exports, and imports for consumption,
1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports ^{1/}
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
1937	N	N	6,028
1938	O	O	5,613
1939	N	N	5,001
1943	E	E	17,200
	Value (dollars)		
1937	N	N	745,873
1938	O	O	628,886
1939	N	N	463,345
1943	E	E	3,636,789

^{1/} No imports from the UNITED KINGDOM. All from Mexico.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 1697			
Guayule rubber, crude	Free	Free ^{1/}	UNITED KINGDOM
^{1/} Bound free in trade agreement with Mexico, effective January 1943.			

Comment

Guayule rubber is produced from a shrub which is native to north central Mexico and certain south-western areas of the United States. It contains a large amount of resin, part of which must be removed before the rubber is suitable for most uses. Guayule is used principally for blending rubber, as here the resin serves a useful purpose and some large manufacturers of rubber goods have used it regularly in certain of their formulas.

During the early part of the war, when an acute rubber shortage appeared imminent, a sizeable cultivated guayule industry was started in the United States. The success of the synthetic rubber industry, and the ending of the war in Europe, resulted in the scrapping of the guayule project except for "laboratory size" operations. Some good quality rubber was produced on this project in 1944, but the total output was very small compared with requirements.

The high wartime prices increased imports of guayule rubber from Mexico, which depleted many of the wild stands of the shrub in the areas adjacent to the mills where the rubber is separated from the shrub fibers. Imports may decline during the next few years, although Mexico, the sole source, now has sizeable areas where the shrub is under cultivation.

IRON ORE

Stat. import class (1939): 6001.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production ^{1/}	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	CHILE	Sweden	Norway	Cuba
	Quantity (1,000 long tons)						
1937	72,094	1,264	2,442	1,439	150	253	442
1938	28,447	592	2,122	1,578	214	76	149
1939	51,721	1,057	2,413	1,587	264	200	270
1943	101,248	2,425	2/ 399	-	-	-	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	207,828	4,039	5,842	2,609	797	920	1,066
1938	74,322	1,954	5,288	2,853	1,339	395	358
1939	153,511	3,578	5,866	2,824	1,228	845	596
1943	269,017	8,117	2/ 1,827	-	-	-	-

^{1/} Value figures represent shipments, as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Mines.^{2/} Includes 279 thousand tons valued at 1,230 thousand dollars imported from Canada and 90 thousand tons valued at 444 thousand dollars from Algeria.

Source: Production and shipments from U. S. Bureau of Mines; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	

Par. 1700

Iron ore, including manganiferous

iron ore -----

Free

Free ^{1/}

CHILE

^{1/} Duty-free status of ore containing iron oxide or iron hydroxide, and suitable for the manufacture of pigments, was bound in the trade agreement with Iran, effective June 1944.Comment

Iron ore is the basic ferrous material for the manufacture of pig iron. The United States has large reserves of iron ore, although it is becoming necessary to utilize more of the low-grade ores as the reserves of high-grade ores (not requiring beneficiation) gradually approach exhaustion. For many years, about 35 percent of the output has come from the Lake Superior district, where there was a heavy drain on the reserves of high-grade ores during the war.

It has been estimated that integrated steel companies control about five-sixths of all the high-grade iron-ore reserves in the Lake Superior district. The U. S. Steel Corp., through the Oliver Iron Mining Co. and other subsidiaries, controls about one-half of these reserves. Other integrated steel companies control about one-third, and fee owners or merchant producers who do not make steel about one-sixth. About 85 percent of the iron ore produced in the country is consumed by the integrated steel companies in their own operations.

In Alabama, northeastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, there are also large reserves of iron ore, which are relatively less depleted than those of the Lake Superior district. Many smaller deposits are being mined in Wyoming, Utah, California, Texas, and other States.

IRON ORE--Continued

From 3 to 6 percent of the iron ore consumed in the United States in the pre-war period was imported for use largely by plants along the Atlantic seaboard. A large part of the total imports came from Chile and Cuba, where the Bethlehem Steel Corp. controls large iron-ore properties. Sweden, Norway, Brazil, and several other countries were also suppliers. It is probable that Venezuela, Canada, Mexico, and Brazil will increase in importance as sources of imports. The Bethlehem Steel Corp. is developing iron-ore properties in Venezuela, and iron-ore-mining was materially expanded in Canada and Brazil during the war, partly with assistance by United States Government capital.

Unless the St. Lawrence waterway is developed for the navigation of large vessels, it is improbable that imports will penetrate far into the interior, where the great bulk of ore is consumed. Despite the fact that iron ore has been on the free list since 1913, imports have supplied only a small part of United States requirements. As soon as adequate shipping facilities are available, imports may rise slightly over prewar levels, chiefly because of the expansion of the iron and steel industry along the Atlantic Coast. The Bethlehem plant at Sparrows Point, Md., the principal consumer of imported iron ore, is located so as to enjoy the advantage of low-cost water transportation for its raw material.

WOOD PULP

Stat. import classes (1939): 4600.0, 4601.0-4609.0.

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39, 1943, and 1945

Year	Production ^{1/}	Exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Sweden	CANADA	Finland	Norway
Quantity (1,000 short tons)							
1937 -	6,573	323	2,395	1,130	712	286	103
1938 -	5,934	140	1,710	807	467	239	70
1939 -	6,993	140	2,026	873	638	337	96
1943 -	9,680	^{2/} 301	1,306	-	1,280	-	-
1945 ^{3/}	10,167	136	1,752	670	1,079	-	-
Value (1,000 dollars)							
1937 -	225,574	20,546	98,269	42,432	33,033	11,056	5,097
1938 -	180,394	9,987	72,778	32,502	22,125	10,218	3,771
1939 -	209,061	6,493	75,892	29,146	28,456	11,483	3,922
1943 -	n.a.	^{2/} 20,284	77,095	-	75,851	-	-
1945 ^{3/}	n.a.	9,736	115,580	41,193	74,243	-	-

Includes pulp produced and used by same concern and pulp produced for sale.

Sales of "market" pulp by United States producers (i.e. sales in domestic market (as reported by the United States Pulp Producers Association) plus exports) amounted to 1,045 thousand tons in 1937; 768 thousand tons in 1938; 1,043 thousand tons in 1939, and 1,632 thousand tons in 1943.

^{2/} Includes 180 thousand tons, valued at 11,118 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease.^{3/} Preliminary.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.- See table at end of digest for production, imports, and exports by kinds of pulp.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	

Par. 1716

Mechanically ground wood pulp,
chemical wood pulp, unbleached
or bleached -----

Free

Free ^{1/}

CANADA

^{1/} Duty-free status of all wood pulp bound in trade agreements with Finland, effective November 1936, and with Canada, effective January 1939; duty-free status of various kinds of wood pulp previously bound in trade agreements with Sweden, effective August 1935, and with Canada, effective January 1936.Comment

Wood pulp is one of three forms in which wood from the forests of foreign countries contributes to United States wood fiber requirements. The others are pulpwood (a basic raw material) and newsprint paper (a finished product). Each of these is the subject of a separate digest (see pars. 1803(2) and 1772) which may be better understood against a background, as given in the following tabulation, showing the extent to which our total annual requirements for fiber derived from pulpwood are supplied from domestic wood, and by imports in the form of wood, pulp, and paper.

WOOD PULP-Continued

Pulpwood: United States requirements ^{1/} represented by consumption of domestic wood, imported wood, and imported pulp and paper, in terms of pulpwood, 1936-39 and 1943

(Quantity in 1,000 cords)

Year	Domestic		Fiber from foreign sources		United States	
	consumed	imported	pulpwood	paper and board	requirements	Percent supplied by imports
			Imported pulp	Imported paper and board	Total from foreign sources	
1936	7,829	837	3,880	3,403	8,170	51
1937	9,355	1,039	4,280	4,166	9,485	50
1938	8,117	1,077	2,953	2,792	6,822	46
1939	9,556	1,261	3,413	2,962	7,636	45
1943	13,927	1,717	2,169	3,004	6,890	34
1945 ^{2/}	15,133	1,729	2,935	3,050	2,714	39

^{1/} Including fiber used in exported pulp and paper.

^{2/} Preliminary.

Source: Data for 1936-39 from U. S. Bureau of the Census (with estimated adjustments to cover consumption of species which are not separated by Census according to whether domestic or imported), and compiled tables of record of the U. S. Forest Service; 1943 and 1945 estimated by U. S. Tariff Commission.

In addition to the fiber requirements indicated above, there are annually consumed in the United States in paper ^{1/} manufacture large quantities of other fiber, chiefly reclaimed from waste paper. Such materials are not comparable in terms of pulpwood with the above tabulated data, but, of the total tonnage of fibrous material consumed in paper manufacture in the United States, wood pulp or new wood fiber (from both foreign and domestic sources) constitutes around 60 percent and other materials about 40 percent. (See digest on paper making materials except pulpwood and pulp, par. 1750).

Wood pulp is used principally in the manufacture of paper. It is also used increasingly in the production of rayon and staple fiber, transparent sheeting, explosives, and cellulose plastics, but the percentage so used is still small. The pulp consists of cellulose fibers obtained from wood, and comprises several kinds which vary in characteristics and use depending upon which of several chemical or mechanical processes is employed to convert the wood to pulp. Of commercial importance are the chemical pulps--namely sulphite (unbleached and bleached), sulphate (unbleached and bleached), and soda pulp; mechanical pulp, known generally as ground wood; and several types of semi-chemical and special-process pulps which are not factors in import trade.

Sulphite is light in color even in unbleached condition and is readily bleachable to a very high degree of brightness and purity. It is used both unbleached and bleached in a wide variety of papers, and is primarily suitable for fine, printing, and other grades of paper and board where brightness or color is important. It is also the kind of pulp chiefly used in rayon and other chemical products. Groundwood, very little of which is bleached, is light in color, but lacks strength and permanence. It is desirable for papers where absorbency, bulk, and capacity are important. It is the principal ingredient in newsprint paper, and is also used, in mixture with other pulps, in some grades of printing, tablet, and tissue papers and in building and insulating papers and boards. Unbleached sulphate is dark brown in color and is used for wrapping and

^{1/} The unqualified term "paper" as here used includes board.

WOOD PULP--Continued

other coarse papers and boards where strength is essential and color is not important. Bleached and semi-bleached sulphate is of growing importance for use in some grades of light colored papers, tag stock, board for food containers, and other light colored boards. Soda, semi-chemical, and special-process pulps have limited or specialized uses, soda pulp being chiefly used in some grades of book paper in admixture with sulphite, and the others being used for various kinds of corrugating, and building papers and boards, and roofing and saturating felts.

Sulphate, constituting more than two-fifths of the total domestic output, has led in domestic production since 1938. Before 1938 sulphite and, in earlier years, ground wood, exceeded sulphate in production. Sulphite and ground wood are still produced in large volume in the United States, but output is limited by relative scarcity of suitable species of wood (chiefly spruce, hemlock, and fir other than Douglas fir). The sulphate process may be employed with most woods, but chiefly is used for pulping species which are not readily adaptable to the sulphite process. Extensive development in the South with the use of Southern pine accounts for the expansion in output of sulphate in recent years. (See table at end of digest for production by kinds of pulp). During the war, domestic pulp production greatly expanded, although there was no material change in the number of mills. The increase in domestic output exceeded the loss caused by the wartime discontinuance of imports from Europe, but the demands for pulp were so large that acute shortages of supply developed during the war, and scarcity still persists.

United States production of pulp is chiefly by self-contained mills for their own use in the manufacture of paper. Market pulp, or pulp sold (marketed in the United States plus exports) constitutes about 15 percent of total domestic output. Normally total sales of market pulp in the United States (domestic pulp sold in the United States plus imports) amounted to about one-third of our total apparent consumption. A relatively few mills producing pulp primarily for sale account for the bulk of the domestic market pulp, but sales of pulp are also regularly made by some self-contained mills. The principal consumers of market pulp are converters (paper manufacturers not owning pulp producing facilities), who constitute a large section of the domestic paper industry; it is also used by rayon and other chemical converting establishments, and by self-contained mills to supplement their own product. Sulphite predominates in domestic pulp produced for sale, constituting about 73 percent of the total in 1939 and 65 percent in 1943. A substantial portion of this (about 20 percent in 1939 and 35 percent in 1943) consisted of dissolving pulp chiefly for non-paper uses. Sulphate accounted for about 15 percent of sales in 1939 and 25 percent in 1943.

Domestic mills are located in four general regions--(1) the Northeast (New England and Middle Atlantic States), (2) the Lake States, (3) the South (Virginia to Texas), and (4) the Pacific (chiefly Washington and Oregon).

Conditions of production, consumption, and timber supply are in general similar in the Northeastern region and the Lake States. These areas (roughly north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and including Minnesota) produces about 35 percent of the domestic output of pulp. Most of the converters who depend on market pulp are located here, and consequently most of the imported and domestic market pulp is consumed in these two regions. Timber species are mostly northern softwoods (spruce and balsam) and sulphite and groundwood pulps predominate in production. A large part of the domestic output of soda pulp, from hardwoods, is also produced here. Some sulphate is produced in the Lake States; it is generally of special grades and constitutes only a relatively small proportion of total domestic sulphate production. The forests of this area have been reduced by years of cutting for lumber, pulp, and other uses, and a substantial portion of the wood used for pulping in these two regions is imported from Canada. In fact, the bulk of the imported pulpwood is consumed in these areas.

WOOD PULP-Continued

The South is the most recently developed, but is now the largest pulp producing region. The great bulk of the output consists of sulphate made from Southern yellow pine. Nearly all of it is converted into paper and board by the producing mills. Relatively little pulp is shipped as such from the region, most of the output being shipped to other consuming areas in the form of finished paper and board or converted products. Very little pulp is brought into the region for making paper, although there is some use of outside pulp for non-paper purposes. The wood used in this region is all of domestic origin.

In the Pacific region most of the different kinds of pulp are made to some extent. Western hemlock, which is well adapted to sulphite and ground wood production, is the species chiefly used, but white fir, Douglas fir, and other species are also used. The industry in this region consists largely of self-contained mills, but also includes the market mills which account for the bulk of domestic market pulp. Relatively small quantities of wood are imported from Canada, but very little imported pulp is used here.

Imports of pulp are large. Before the war, they were equal to from 30 to 35 percent of total domestic production, and were more than twice as large as the output of domestic market pulp. Unbleached sulphite was imported in largest volume, but imports of bleached sulphite, bleached and unbleached sulphate, and ground wood were large. Sweden normally was the principal and Canada the second most important source, but large quantities were shipped from other European countries. Increased imports from Canada during the war partially offset the loss of European imports. (Imports by kinds and principal sources are shown in a table at the end of this digest.)

Exports constitute a very small proportion of total United States output, but represent a substantial percentage of market pulp production. Japan and the United Kingdom were the principal prewar markets, although shipments were made to other European and Far Eastern countries. Exports to Japan consisted chiefly of rayon grades, or dissolving pulp.

Wood pulp: United States production, exports and imports,
by kinds, 1937-39, 1943 and 1945

Year	Production	Imports for consumption from--					
		Exports	All countries	Sweden	CANADA	Finland	Norway
Bleached sulphite, rayon and special chemical grade (dissolving pulp 1/)							
Quantity (1,000 short tons)							
1937	354	n.a.	92	-	92	-	-
1938	228	n.a.	65	-	65	-	-
1939	193	48	88	-	88	-	-
1943	2/ 378	23	129	-	129	-	-
1945	2/ 356	13	144	1	142	-	-
Value (1,000 dollars)							
1937	23,871	n.a.	6,594	-	6,594	-	-
1938	18,355	n.a.	5,651	-	5,651	-	-
1939	12,568	3,115	6,588	-	6,588	-	-
1943	n.a.	2,214	10,928	-	10,928	-	-
1945	2/ n.a.	1,243	13,500	130	13,370	-	-
Bleached sulphite - paper grades							
Quantity (1,000 short tons)							
1937	995	4/ 208	420	62	195	47	56
1938	776	4/ 90	273	45	102	53	52
1939	1,024	23	386	65	165	71	66
1943	2/ 1,183	45	231	-	231	-	-
1945	2/ 1,188	17	242	52	190	-	-
Value (1,000 dollars)							
1937	55,331	4/ 15,529	22,849	3,222	11,140	2,411	3,035
1938	38,421	4/ 7,894	14,451	2,306	5,412	2,700	3,022
1939	43,739	1,021	17,674	2,770	7,960	3,185	2,934
1943	n.a.	3,488	16,118	-	16,119	-	-
1945	3/ n.a.	1,570	18,999	3,881	15,118	-	-
Unbleached sulphite							
Quantity (1,000 short tons)							
1937	792	105	920	540	128	123	5/ 28
1938	602	34	636	392	87	117	5/ 5
1939	729	41	661	374	110	116	14
1943	833	90	519	-	495	-	-
1945	2/ 816	27	657	285	370	-	-
Value (1,000 dollars)							
1937	30,718	449	34,663	19,974	5,331	4,517	5/ 1,313
1938	21,303	1,303	26,837	15,756	3,285	4,460	5/ 215
1939	24,737	1,332	23,396	13,240	4,009	4,075	495
1943	n.a.	5,521	30,056	-	28,835	-	-
1945	2/ n.a.	1,883	42,760	17,629	25,002	-	-
Bleached sulphate (includes semibleached)							
Quantity (1,000 short tons)							
1937	215	n.a.	112	47	55	9	-
1938	321	n.a.	90	53	34	3	6/
1939	424	9	108	54	46	8	6/
1943	749	16	48	-	48	-	-
1945	2/ 854	6	72	27	45	-	-
Value (1,000 dollars)							
1937	8,341	n.a.	7,013	2,770	3,690	553	-
1938	12,149	n.a.	5,464	2,995	2,287	166	16
1939	17,697	356	5,645	2,544	2,716	373	11
1943	n.a.	1,246	4,086	-	4,086	-	-
1945	2/ -	449	5,820	1,981	3,839	-	-

(See end of table for footnotes)

WOOD PULP-Continued

Wood pulp: United States production, exports, and imports,
by kinds, 1937-39 and 1943-45

Year	Production	Exports	All coun-tries	Imports for consumption from--				
				Sweden	CANADA	Finland	Norway	
<u>Unbleached sulphate</u>								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)								
1937	1,924	7/ 2	622	454	59	89	18	
1938	2,123	7/ 13	428	297	48	69	12	
1939	2,538	15	546	335	58	122	16	
1943	3,486	121	105	-	105	-	-	
1945 3/	3,618	60	381	276	104	-	-	
<u>Value (1,000 dollars)</u>								
1937	51,097	7/ 99	22,272	15,856	2,418	3,196	720	
1938	45,545	7/ 609	16,305	10,988	2,276	2,515	496	
1939	55,242	470	16,966	9,694	2,839	3,476	478	
1943	n.a.	7,405	6,589	-	6,589	-	-	
1945 3/	n.a.	3,576	23,745	16,531	7,209	-	-	
<u>Soda pulp</u>								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)								
1937	507	8	10	-	10	-	-	
1938	395	3	9	-	9	-	-	
1939	442	4	9	-	9	-	-	
1943	419	5	20	-	20	-	-	
1945 3/	430	11	21	6/	21	-	-	
<u>Value (1,000 dollars)</u>								
1937	23,466	459	536	-	536	-	-	
1938	18,063	181	464	-	464	-	-	
1939	19,710	199	409	-	409	-	-	
1943	n.a.	390	1,324	-	1,324	-	-	
1945 3/	n.a.	860	1,599	2	1,597	-	-	
<u>Groundwood</u>								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)								
1937	1,601	-	219	27	173	18	1	
1938	1,333	-	159	20	122	17	1	
1939	1,445	-	228	45	162	20	6/	
1943	1,557	n.a.	237	-	234	-	-	
1945 3/	1,696	n.a.	223	28	195	-	-	
<u>Value (1,000 dollars)</u>								
1937	30,315	-	4,342	610	3,324	379	29	
1938	24,508	-	3,606	457	2,750	377	22	
1939	27,710	-	5,211	898	3,935	374	4	
1943	n.a.	n.a.	7,635	-	7,561	-	-	
1945 3/	n.a.	n.a.	8,857	1,039	7,802	-	-	

Footnotes on following page.

WOOD PULP-Continued

Wood pulp: United States production, exports, and imports,
by kinds, 1937-39 and 1943-45-Continued

Year	Production	Exports	All coun-tries	Imports for consumption from— Sweden : CANADA : Finland : Norway				
Semi-chemical and special process pulp, and screenings 8/								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)								
1937	185	:	-	n.a.	:	-	:	-
1938	156	:	-	n.a.	:	-	:	-
1939	198	:	-	n.a.	:	-	:	-
1943	1,033	: 9/	1	10/ 17	:	17	:	-
1945 3/	1,210	:	2	10/ 12	:	12	:	-
Value (1,000 dollars)								
1937	2,434	:	-	n.a.	:	-	:	-
1938	2,050	:	-	n.a.	:	-	:	-
1939	2,658	:	-	n.a.	:	-	:	-
1943	n.a.	: 9/ 25	4/ 359	:	359	:	-	-
1945 3/	n.a.	: 9/ 155	10/ 306	:	306	:	-	-

^{1/} Some superpurified pulp used in paper manufacture may be included.

^{2/} Estimate of U. S. Pulp Producers Association

^{3/} Preliminary.

^{4/} Includes rayon and special chemical grades.

^{5/} Germany, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, and Estonia normally exceeded Norway as a source of unbleached sulphite.

^{6/} Less than 500 tons.

^{7/} Classified as "other;" probably chiefly sulphate.

^{8/} Semi-chemical, off-quality, screenings, defibrated, exploded, and asplund fiber and similar grades; 1943 data are not entirely comparable with preceding years owing to nonclassification of some special process grades in early years.

^{9/} Classified as screening and other pulp.

^{10/} Chemical and mechanical screenings only; in prior years screenings were probably included in total of respective kinds of pulp.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

TITANIUM ORE (ILMENITE AND RUTILE)

Stat. import classes (1939): 6270.1 and 6270.2

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	INDIA <u>1/</u>	Australia	BRAZIL
Quantity (short tons)						
1937 ----	n.a.	n.a.	173,138	170,232	2	662
1938 ----	n.a.	n.a.	234,505	234,103	168	202
1939 ----	n.a.	n.a.	287,018	286,548	371	99
1943 ----	215,656	<u>2/</u> 576	<u>3/</u> 84,422	9,778	3,191	4,920
Value (dollars)						
1937 ----	n.a.	n.a.	838,400	753,863	161	67,236
1938 ----	n.a.	n.a.	1,044,936	1,013,218	5,965	25,488
1939 ----	n.a.	n.a.	1,149,370	1,125,178	13,371	10,821
1943 ----	4,349,849	<u>2/</u> 103,947	<u>3/</u> 1,203,785	106,315	82,807	551,071

^{1/} Includes Burma in 1937. ^{2/} Probably rutile only.
^{3/} Includes 65,437 short tons valued at \$332,032 imported from Canada and 377 short tons valued at \$105,560 from French Equatorial Africa.
Source: [Production from statistics of the U. S. Bureau of Mines; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 1719 Minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by re-finishing or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, n.s.p.f.:			
Titanium ore (ilmenite and rutile) -----	Free	Free	INDIA, BRAZIL
Comment			

The principal ores of titanium are ilmenite (the double oxide of iron and titanium) and rutile (the oxide of titanium). Ilmenite is used principally in pigments (96 percent in 1943) and alloys (3 percent). Rutile is used in welding-rod coatings (70 percent in 1943), in alloys (over 29 percent), and to a minor extent in ceramics.

Before 1943 the United States depended principally upon imports of ilmenite to fill domestic requirements. Since that year, owing to greatly expanded production in this country, a large part of requirements has been filled by domestic ilmenite. Florida, North Carolina, New York, and Oregon are the principal producing states.

TITANIUM ORE (ILMENITE AND RUTILE)--Continued

The United States in the past has derived almost all of its requirements of rutile from the deposits of Virginia, with minor amounts from Arkansas and Florida.

Imports of ilmenite are received from India, Brazil, Australia, and Ceylon, while rutile enters from Australia and Brazil. Domestic exports of ilmenite and rutile are not separately recorded but are known to be usually small.

Titanium ore: United States imports for consumption, by kind,
with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Ilmenite -----	\$1,126,200	INDIA, \$1,125,178; Australia, \$1,022
Rutile -----	23,170	Australia, \$12,349; BRAZIL, \$10,821

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

POTASH FERTILIZER MATERIALS

Stat. import classes (1939): 8521.0-8525.1; 8529.0-8529.3 (8 classes)

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	Germany ^{1/}	FRANCE	Nether-lands
Quantity (1,000 short tons)						
1937 ----	486	103	709	510	25	114
1938 ----	535	84	366	200	58	59
1939 ----	525	¹³⁷	¹⁷³	77	56	19
1943 ----	1,267	^{2/} 112	^{3/} 25	-	-	-
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 ----	^{4/} 9,390	3,279	14,763	10,468	569	2,382
1938 ----	^{4/} 10,468	2,600	8,204	4,541	1,285	1,258
1939 ----	^{4/} 10,373	4,447	4,116	1,857	1,152	492
1943 ----	^{4/} 22,785	^{2/} 3,168	^{3/} 706	-	-	-

^{1/} Includes Austria beginning 1938.^{2/} Includes 26 thousand short tons valued at 883 thousand dollars exported under land-lease.^{3/} Practically all from the Soviet Union.^{4/} On basis of value of sales.

Source: Production from U. S. Bureau of Mines; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 1745 Potassium chloride or muriate of potash, potassium sulphate, kainite, wood ashes and beet-root ashes, and all crude potash salts, n.s.p.f. -----	Free	Free	FRANCE
Comment			

The materials grouped under paragraph 1745 are crude and semirefined potassium salts, which may be in crystalline, granular, or powdered form. They are used, usually in admixture with other materials containing phosphorus and nitrogen, as fertilizers. They are of value because of their water-soluble potassium content and are priced mainly in terms of equivalent potassium oxide (potash or K_2O). The most important are potassium chloride, potassium sulphate, kainite, manure salts, and sulphate of potash-magnesia, a combination of potassium sulphate with magnesium sulphate. The potash content of these materials varies from about 20 to 65 per cent. Wood ashes and beet-root ashes, containing small amounts of potash, are of little commercial importance as sources of potash in the United States.

POTASH FERTILIZER MATERIALS--Continued

These potassic materials are, with few exceptions, obtained by mining or by a concentration treatment of the lower-grade mined products or of natural brines containing potassium salts in solution. There are six producers in the United States with plants distributed as follows: New Mexico, 3; California, Utah, and Maryland, 1 each. The three plants of New Mexico account for approximately 85 percent of domestic output. Consumption is mainly in the Eastern States, particularly in the southeast, so that freight rates are an important item affecting competition of domestic output with foreign imports delivered at Atlantic seaboard. Domestic production facilities increased greatly during the war, more than compensating for the loss of imports.

Germany has been the largest producer, consumer, and exporter of these potassic fertilizer materials. Other foreign producers are France, Spain, the Soviet Union, Poland, and Palestine. United States imports have come chiefly from Germany and France (the second largest producer) and before the war usually supplied more than half of domestic consumption. Although import statistics show the Netherlands as an exporter to the United States, that country neither produces nor processes these materials and has served merely as a distributor of German and French products.

Exports from the United States have been small in comparison with imports and have gone principally to Japan and Canada.

Stat. import classes (1939): 4691.0, 4692.0, 4692.3, 4692.5, 4692.9

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Canada	UNITED KINGDOM	France	Soviet Union
	Quantity (1,000 short tons)						
1937	n.a.	90	181	18	18	25	8
1938	n.a.	40	79	19	11	12	4
1939	1/5,475	62	116	41	11	18	3
1943	1/7,460	2/ 22	3/ 63	56	4/	-	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	n.a.	2,947	7,161	476	1,157	981	944
1938	n.a.	1,307	2,542	377	616	241	497
1939	1/80,000	1,756	3,067	943	611	309	303
1943	1/140,000	2/ 811	3/2,608	2,116	63	-	-

1/ Estimated from official statistics on consumption.

2/ Includes 6 thousand tons valued at 178 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease.

3/ Includes imports from Brazil amounting to 1 thousand tons valued at 23 thousand dollars. 4/ Less than 500 short tons.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item

United States tariff

Proposed negotiating country

Act of
1930

1945
rate

Par. 1750

Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags, waste (including jute, hemp, and flax waste), shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, and waste bagging, and all other waste not specially provided for, including old gunny cloth, and old gunny bags, used chiefly for paper making, and no longer suitable for bags ----- Free

Free 1/

UNITED KINGDOM

1/ Duty-free status bound in trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Comment

This digest covers all items included in paragraph 1750 except rag pulp.

Rags, old bags and bagging, gunny cloth, old manila rope, waste papers and books, grasses, fibers, clippings, and similar discarded fibrous materials are used for the manufacture of pulp for paper making. The rags so used are wastes from textiles, except those of synthetic origin, and are of many recognized grades, the highest being used for writing, ledger, drawing, and other fine papers and the lowest for roofing felts. Old manila rope is used for papers in which both toughness and elasticity are requisite. The other waste fibrous materials included in these classes are used separately or in combination in the manufacture of papers to which they impart specific physical characteristics. The materials are graded in accordance with their component material, cleanliness, and ultimate use.

PAPER-MAKING RAW MATERIALS, EXCEPT PULPWOOD AND PULP-Continued...

These materials are collected from a variety of sources including households, factories, farms, and commercial centers in all parts of the country. No data are available regarding the quantity collected annually, although the supply of many of them has been inadequate for a considerable period.

Assembly, sorting, and preparation of these materials for use in paper mills is pursued largely near the source of supply. Rags are largely the product of towns and cities as discarded from households and industrial operations. Old manila rope, usually high in price and inadequate in supply is found in seaports, gas well districts, mining regions, and inland shipping centers. Old bags and bagging are gathered in commercial and produce shipping centers and from bag and burlap mills. Grasses, such as esparto and caron, are in most instances imported, little being obtainable from domestic sources. Linen thread waste, twine, and string, jute waste, and cable cards are from mills making thread, string, and rope. Straw and seed-flax fiber are agricultural byproducts.

Imports of high-grade linen rags are largely from central and southern Europe where clothing made of linen is worn extensively. Cotton rags are from Latin America, the Levant, and the Far East, those from the latter two being principally roofing and dump rags. Wastes of burlap and jute textile are imported largely from southern Asia and the United Kingdom. Old papers and books come principally from Canada, Great Britain, and other parts of the British Empire, while old rope has its source in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and a few other countries having considerable maritime activity. During the war Canada and the United Kingdom were the sources of over 90 percent of all paper-making raw materials imported under this classification. Insofar as these imported materials are of different types or kinds from the domestic paper-making wastes they are used in making different kinds of paper.

Exports have been confined largely to the better grades of rags, the principal market for these and other fibrous waste having been Canada.

During the war imports of rags, waste paper, and other paper-making raw materials under this classification were reduced, although prices were high. The conservation of all such materials was advocated and, as imports were reduced by the war, domestic supplies increased. It is probable that with the increasing demand for papers and boards the demand for all of these waste materials will remain substantial.

Stat. import classes (1939): 3702.0, 3702.1

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1942

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Japan	CHINA	Italy	Switzerland
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
1937	Negligible	None (see text)	57,816	53,915	2,747	1,151	3
1938			55,194	51,323	1,573	2,276	22
1939			51,600	44,580	5,865	1,141	14
1943			1/	-	-	-	-
Value (1,000 dollars)							
1937	Negligible	None (see text)	106,594	99,573	5,078	1,939	4
1938			88,821	83,651	2,145	2,988	36
1939			120,352	106,951	11,713	2,163	25
1943			1/	-	-	-	-

1/ Less than 500.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 1763 Silk, raw, in skeins reeled from the cocoon, or reeled, but not wound, doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way	Free	Free	CHINA
Comment			

The silk-consuming industries in the United States depend entirely on imports inasmuch as sericulture and silk reeling, though frequently attempted in this country, have never proved economically feasible. In the decade 1931-40, imports of raw silk into the United States averaged about 56 million pounds annually, of which Japan supplied 90 percent, China 7 percent, and Italy 3 percent. During this period the trend of imports was downward, both in quantity and in value; from a record of 87 million pounds valued at 427 million dollars in 1929, imports declined to about 52 million pounds valued at 121 million dollars in 1939, and to 45 million pounds valued at 121 million dollars in 1940. The import trade in raw silk virtually ceased after the United States took over Japanese assets in this country in July 1941. Because of the strategic military importance of raw silk, existing stocks were frozen by Government order and the processing of silk for civilian use was prohibited.

Early in 1942, mill and warehouse stocks of raw silk, estimated at 10 million pounds, were requisitioned for the Government stock pile. Thereafter Government-owned silk was rationed, principally to manufacturers of parachutes, surgical sutures, and electrical insulation. The rapid depletion of the stock pile resulted in the substitution of nylon and high-tenacity rayon yarn for many military purposes. Nylon, which had become an important substitute for silk in supplying civilian requirements after the cessation of silk imports, was later also reserved by the Government for essential war uses.

RAW SILK-Continued

Formerly silk found its principal peacetime outlet in the broad-silk weaving industry. After 1933, this industry shifted largely to the use of rayon, which preempted all but the specialty-fabric field. The decline in the consumption of silk in woven goods was accelerated by important changes in the basic organization of the broad-weaving industry, the expansion of factory production of low-cost apparel, the development of high-speed automatic looms especially designed for the weaving of rayon yarns, and shifts in fashion to cloth constructions adapted to rayon. The extreme price fluctuations to which raw silk had been subjected, as contrasted with the comparative stability of rayon prices, also adversely affected silk in competition with the lower-cost synthetic fiber.

The full-fashioned hosiery industry became the major consumer of silk after the middle thirties. Its purchases of silk amounted to approximately 35 million pounds, or nearly 75 percent of the total net mill deliveries reported by the New York Commodity Exchange in 1939. As a result of the introduction of nylon yarn and the exceptionally high prices which prevailed for silk, consumption of raw silk by the hosiery industry was reduced in 1940. In that year, the production of nylon hosiery amounted to approximately 3 million dozen pairs, or 7 percent of the total output of full-fashioned hosiery; it increased to more than 9 million dozen pairs, or 22 percent of the total, in 1941. During the war, civilian requirements for hosiery were satisfied principally by rayon, and to a lesser extent by cotton and wool.

A few months after V-J day, raw silk again began to enter the United States in substantial quantities, although considerably below the prewar level. In the one-year period October 1, 1945-September 30, 1946, a total of 9.5 million pounds valued at \$9.6 million dollars was imported. On a quantitative basis, Japan supplied 69 percent, Italy 20 percent, China 8 percent, and Brazil 2 percent.

The Japanese silk was imported under the supervision of the United States Commercial Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and it was made available to the market in limited quantities through a series of sales, first on a sealed-bid basis, and more recently by an upset price system which fixed the lowest prices for each grade for which bids would be accepted. The selling prices of this silk were high, averaging over \$10.00 a pound for the best grades.

Exports of raw silk from the United States, all foreign merchandise, averaged about 3 million pounds annually during the decade 1931-40, or approximately 5 percent of imports; Canada, United Kingdom, France, and Italy were the principal markets. During the war these re-exports virtually ceased.

It seems unlikely that silk will regain more than a small proportion of its former market in the United States because wartime developments and technological improvements in the manufacture of rayon and nylon have demonstrated that this country no longer has to have silk for the operation of its textile industry on a full-production basis. It is probable that the consumption of silk will be limited mainly to the manufacture of luxury and specialty items.

GINGER ROOT, CRUDE
(See digest on Candied and preserved ginger, par. 778)Stat. import classes (1939): 1328.1 ^{a/} and 1536.0 ^{a/}

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	JAMAICA	OTHER BR. W.AFRICA ^{1/}	China	India
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
1937	N	N	n.a. ^{2/}				
1938	O	O	n.a. ^{2/}				
1939	N	N	3,868	1,294	1,837	333	222
1943	E	E	1,832	1,475	-	-	-
Value (1,000 dollars)							
1937	N	N	n.a. ^{2/}				
1938	O	O	n.a. ^{2/}				
1939	N	N	167	76	63	13	9
1943	E	E	356	313	-	-	-

^{1/} Other than GOLD COAST and NIGERIA. ^{2/} See text.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		

Par. 1768

Ginger root, unground, not

preserved or candied ----- Free. Free ^{1/} UNITED KINGDOM^{1/} Bound in the trade agreements with Haiti, June 1935; United Kingdom, January 1939; and Peru, July 1942.Comment

In the Tariff Act of 1930, ginger root "unground; not preserved or candied" was provided for on the free list under paragraph 1768; and ginger root "candied or otherwise prepared or preserved," at 20 percent ad valorem under paragraph 778. In July 1936 there was a ruling (Treasury Decision 48457) that ginger root "changed from the natural state by drying sufficiently to result in permanent preservation" was properly classifiable under paragraph 778. As a result, imports reported under that paragraph (import class 1328.0) in 1937 and 1938, which had theretofore consisted of candied and preserved ginger only, were largely made up of the crude dried ginger, which had previously been imported under paragraph 1768. As of January 1, 1939, the imports dutiable under paragraph 778 (previously import class 1328.0) were separated into two groups, import class 1328.1, ginger root "dried sufficiently for permanent preservation," and 1328.5, ginger root "candied or otherwise prepared or preserved." Both classes continued dutiable at 20 percent. In 1940 ginger root "dried sufficiently for permanent preservation" was held by the customs court (C.A.D. 126, May 29) to be ginger root "not preserved or candied" and, therefore, free of duty under paragraph 1768. Beginning May 29, 1940, all free

^{a/} Combined in 1940 (C.A.D. 126, May 29) under new classification 1536.1, "ginger root, unground, not preserved or candied," which cancelled classes 1328.1 and 1536.0. C.A.D. 126 placed all imports of crude ginger on the free list. (See table in text showing imports under each class in 1939.)

GINGER ROOT, CRUDE--Continued

ginger root was placed in class 1536.1, the candied and preserved ginger root remaining dutiable and imports reported in class 1328.5. In 1937-39 total imports of ginger root, free and dutiable, crude, candied and preserved, were as follows:

Year	In thousands of--	
	Pounds	Dollars
1937 -----	5,715	467
1938 -----	4,428	292
1939 -----	4,933	262

Note.-- See table at the end of this digest for the imports in 1939 of the two types of crude ginger root which were duty-free prior to 1937 and after May 28, 1940; and see table under the digest on candied and preserved ginger, paragraph 778, for the imports in 1939 which remained dutiable after the decision of 1940.

Crude ginger is the underground stem of an herbaceous perennial plant grown in the tropics. Although imported whole or unground, most of it is used in the ground state and as such is one of the more important spices. It is used in baking, in flavoring beverages, in medicine, and in the manufacture of candied and preserved ginger. Ginger is not grown in continental United States, and production in Puerto Rico and Hawaii is negligible. It is so widely used, however, that its preparation and employment in so many ways have given rise to a large domestic industry. Crude ginger enters the United States duty-free, but in the form in which it is imported it does not compete with any domestic product.

Crude ginger: United States imports for consumption by kind, with principal sources in 1939

Description	: All : JAMAICA : OTHER BRITISH : China : India					
	: countries : WEST AFRICA : : : :					
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Ginger root, unground <u>1/</u> -----	656	72	118	313	4	
Ginger root, dried suffi-	:	:	:	:	:	
ciently for permanent	:	:	:	:	:	
preservation <u>2/</u> -----	3,212	1,222	1,719	20	218	
Total -----	3,868	1,294	1,837	333	222	
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Ginger root, unground <u>1/</u> -----	23	4	3	11	3/	
Ginger root, dried suffi-	:	:	:	:	:	
ciently for permanent	:	:	:	:	:	
preservation <u>2/</u> -----	144	72	60	2	9	
Total -----	167	76	63	13	9	
	:	:	:	:	:	
<u>1/</u> Import class 1536.0.	<u>2/</u> Import class 1328.1.					
<u>3/</u> Less than \$500.						

Source: Official statistics of the United States Department of Commerce.

STANDARD NEWS-PRINT PAPER

Stat. import class (1939): 4711.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929,
1933, 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption <u>1/</u> from---				
			All countries	CANADA	Finland	Newfound- land	Sweden
Quantity (1,000 short tons)							
1923	1,521	16	1,309	1,108	42	-	65
1925	1,563	23	1,448	1,295	22	20	66
1927	1,517	12	1,987	1,776	30	89	68
1929	1,409	19	2,423	2,195	33	132	51
1933	928	11	1,794	1,545	57	95	68
1937	976	17	3,317	2,895	155	128	102
1938	832	6	2,275	1,963	151	68	72
1939	954	13	2,615	2,206	195	99	62
1943	811	<u>2/</u> 35	2,637	2,535	-	102	-
Value (1,000 dollars)							
1923	110,865	1,637	98,021	84,773	2,782	-	4,171
1925	106,083	2,025	103,717	94,254	1,328	1,365	3,946
1927	98,782	1,191	131,439	118,731	1,678	5,821	3,858
1929	80,707	1,346	144,493	132,282	1,564	7,434	2,576
1933	32,206	457	68,495	60,740	1,433	3,613	1,900
1937	37,087	961	122,529	109,505	4,434	4,314	3,159
1938	n.a.	348	101,456	89,236	5,414	3,193	2,859
1939	39,765	669	115,716	100,532	6,590	4,430	2,301
1943	n.a.	<u>2/</u> 2,478	132,268	128,161	-	4,107	-

1/ General imports prior to 1929.

2/ Includes 8 thousand short tons valued at 514 thousand dollars exported under
lend-lease.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 1772			
Newsprint paper -----	Free	Free	CANADA
<u>1/</u> Duty-free status bound in trade agreements with Canada, effective January 1936; Finland, effective November 1936; and Canada, effective January 1939.			

Comment

Standard newsprint paper is one (by far the most important) of a group of
printing papers made with varying proportions of groundwood and unbleached chemical
wood pulp; all except newsprint are dutiable under the provisions of paragraph
1401 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as uncoated book or printing paper. Newsprint, in
order to enter free of duty, must conform to certain specifications formulated by
the Treasury Department. Rotogravure paper (except "super" standard newsprint) and
other types of paper used in printing supplements to or special editions of news-
papers do not come within the definition of newsprint and are dutiable.

STANDARD NEWSPRINT PAPER--Continued

Newsprint was exempted from duty in 1911, but domestic output increased from 1,321,000 tons in 1914 to a peak of 1,686,000 tons in 1926. The number of domestic mills producing newsprint fell from about 60 in 1926 to 14 or 15 in 1944. A few divide their capacity with other groundwood printing papers. In 1944, 62 percent of the total United States production was in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, about 27 percent in the Pacific Northwest, 5 percent in the Lake States, and the remainder in one mill in Texas. In 1944 domestic output was about 50 percent of that of 1926.

Production of the Canadian newsprint industry, which in 1925 was about equal to that of the United States, increased nearly 100 percent by 1944.

Almost all of those United States mills which have ceased to produce newsprint have turned to the production of groundwood printing and book papers of other types requiring a minimum of change in operation and raw material. In large measure the trend away from newsprint into the manufacture of other types of paper in this country has resulted from slightly lower unit costs of producing newsprint in the newer and more efficient Canadian mills, the depletion of economically located stands of spruce and balsam fir, and the greater profit in the production of other kinds of paper, partly because they are protected by duties.

Imports of newsprint have for many years come largely from Canada and Newfoundland because of their proximity to the United States market and because a considerable volume of United States capital is invested in mills there. Imports from Europe have represented only 10 or 15 percent of the total. All imported newsprint is used for the same purposes as that made domestically. The delivered prices of both domestic and imported newsprint have been the same for many years. The system of zone prices based on transportation costs from producing areas, consisting of one zone in which a base price is charged and a series of differentials instituted for all other zones, was established during the National Recovery Administration and continued through World War II under the Office of Price Administration.

During World War II exports of newsprint from Canada to the United States were restricted by agreement because of existing Empire commitments and labor shortages. At the same time United States production was unable to supply the increased demand caused by the war, and the control of consumption of newsprint by rationing was established.

TIN IN BARS, BLOCKS, OR PIGS, ETC. (VIRGIN METAL)

Stat. import class (1939): 6551.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Country	1937	1938	1939	1943
Quantity (long tons)				
Production -----	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21,849
Domestic exports -----	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2/ 398
Imports for consumption from: 1/				
Total, all countries -----	88,115	49,699	70,102	11,919
BRITISH MALAYA -----	66,709	36,672	46,785	5
UNITED KINGDOM -----	7,204	3,237	10,698	-
Netherlands Indies -----	4,105	3,096	5,316	-
China -----	4,467	2,084	3,259	-
Belgium -----	120	395	1,320	-
Netherlands -----	2,447	2,216	1,003	-
Hong Kong -----	2,068	1,204	1,062	-
Belgian Congo -----	190	75	100	11,549
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Production -----	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Domestic exports -----	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2/ 464
Imports for consumption from:				
Total, all countries -----	104,285	44,860	70,591	13,082
BRITISH MALAYA -----	79,490	32,953	47,139	6
UNITED KINGDOM -----	8,432	3,201	10,856	-
Netherlands Indies -----	4,793	2,716	5,443	-
China -----	5,127	1,808	3,016	-
Belgium -----	171	395	1,429	-
Netherlands -----	2,959	2,063	1,013	-
Hong Kong -----	2,223	1,034	999	-
Belgian Congo -----	246	77	123	12,686

1/ Includes metallic scrap and alloy tin in 1937-39.

2/ Includes 174 long tons, valued at 203 thousand dollars, exported under lend-lease.

Source: Production from statistics of the U. S. Bureau of Mines; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 1786			
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, grain, granulated, or scrap, (including scrap tin plate), and alloys, in chief value of tin, n.s.p.f. -----	Free	Free 1/	UNITED KINGDOM
1/ Bound free in trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.			

TIN IN BARS, BLOCKS, OR FIGS, ETC. (VIRGIN METAL)--Continued

Comment

The United States has never been an appreciable producer of tin ore, and has never supported a tin smelter using domestic ore. During World War I, several domestic smelters operated on foreign concentrates. However, owing to their inability to secure a sufficient quantity of high-grade concentrates in the postwar period, they were compelled to cease operations. Domestic demand for the virgin metal was then filled entirely by imports, mainly from British Malaya and Netherlands Indies. Not until the opening in 1942 of the new Government smelter in Texas was the industry revived. This was made possible only through the combined efforts of our Allies. When the Belgian and Netherlands smelters fell into German hands, concentrates were diverted to the Texas smelter from the Belgian Congo and the Netherlands Indies. Japan's seizure of the Netherlands Indies closed this source. The Combined Raw Materials Board, allocated to the Texas smelter a sizable portion of the high-grade Bolivian concentrates previously contracted for by the British smelters. In addition, the Metals Reserve Company contracted for the remainder of the Bolivian concentrates, although they were of much lower tin content.

The Texas smelter is of the latest design and can process all grades and types concentrates. If it could secure a sufficient amount of high-grade concentrates, it could produce around 90,000 long tons of metal annually, or about enough for small United States needs. As the concentrates now used are drawn from several widely separated sources, their physical characteristics as well as the tin content vary considerably. This necessitates a blending of the various concentrates so as to maintain smooth smelter operation and a uniform metal output. This fact, together with the fact that the amount of material available is limited, restricts the output to 30,000-40,000 tons of pig tin annually.

Practically all of the richest known tin reserves are either owned or controlled by companies which operate their own smelters. Therefore, after the Belgian and Netherlands smelters are rehabilitated, it is presumed that they will again consume the entire output of their own mines in the Belgian Congo and the Netherlands Indies. Likewise the British Malayan and English smelters will again absorb the remainder of the Southeast Asia concentrates as well as all of the high-grade Bolivian material. This will leave only the low-grade Bolivian concentrates available to the Texas smelter. An economical operation is not possible with this material alone. Even if the entire output of both high- and low-grade Bolivian material were available, the total amount could only maintain smelter operation at about 50 percent of rated capacity. Operating at this rate, on concentrates of this type, the Texas smelter probably would be unable to compete with foreign smelters. Unless sizable amounts of high-grade concentrates can be obtained from Africa and Southeast Asia, the Texas smelter will likely be compelled to cease operations entirely, thus again making United States consumers entirely dependent upon imports for virgin tin.

Tin is an indispensable and strategic material in any industrial economy. Although some economies in use have been effected during the war, they do not greatly affect consumption. Our needs are acute and there is no prospect of adequate supplies for some time to come. Hence international negotiations and trade controls assume unusual importance.

Stat. import classes (1939): 4590.0, 4590.1, 4591.0, 4591.2, 4592.0, 4592.1,
4593.0, 4593.2, 4594.0, 4595.0, 4596.0

United States consumption of domestic wood ^{1/}, exports and imports, 1937-39,
1943, and 1945

Year	Consumption of domestic wood ^{1/}	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	CANADA	Soviet Union	
	Quantity (1,000 cords)					
1937 ———	9,355	24	1,523	1,523	—	
1938 ———	8,917	53	1,294	1,294	—	
1939 ———	9,556	50	1,131	1,131	—	
1943 ———	13,581	36	1,391	1,378	13	
1945 ^{2/} ———	15,254	41	1,562	1,535	28	
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1937 ———	68,550	149	12,393	12,393	—	
1938 ———	60,220	361	11,038	11,038	—	
1939 ———	68,260	351	9,437	9,437	—	
1943 ———	n.a.	348	15,758	15,528	230	
1945 ^{2/} ———	n.a.	427	21,016	20,467	549	

^{1/} Production data are not available. Consumption of domestic wood, 1937-39, is based on reports of the Bureau of the Census, with estimated adjustments (less than 1 percent of total) to cover species not separated by Census according to whether domestic or importes; 1943 and 1945 data cover receipts of domestic pulpwood by pulp mills as computed by Forest Products Bureau, War Production Board.

^{2/} Preliminary.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.
(See digests on wood pulp, paragraph 1716, and newsprint paper, paragraph 1772.)

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 1803(2)			
Pulpwoods	Free	Free ^{1/}	CANADA
^{1/} Bound in the trade agreements with Canada, effective January 1936 and January 1939.			

Comment

Pulpwood virtually is any wood that is used for the production of wood pulp. It consists of timber cut to the proper sizes for pulping, and of saw and veneer mill waste. In the Pacific Northwest, wood for pulping is largely in the form of logs, and some such wood is classified in import statistics as logs and not as pulpwood; both are free of duty. Pulpwood may be cut as an independent operation carried on by contractors under agreements with owners or lessors of lands, or by pulp-producing concerns on their own land, or by farmers who sell to dealers or direct to pulp mills. In some instances pulpwood cutting is associated with saw logging or other forest industries.

Data on pulpwood production in the United States are not available, but quantities of domestic wood consumed annually in this country are shown in the table above. Pulp mills are located in or near the timbered areas, very little domestic wood being transported distances of more than 300 miles, and most of it much less. Even relatively little of the wood imported from Canada moves longer distances.

PULPWOOD--Continued

Different woods lend themselves to different processes of pulping, and the character of the processes in any given area is determined largely by the local species of timber. Spruce, balsam, fir, and Eastern hemlock predominate in pulpwood production in the Northeastern and Lake regions, and are consumed principally in the manufacture of sulphite and groundwood, which pulps are used mainly in the production of white or light-colored papers and boards. Jack pine and hardwoods, also occurring in these regions, are used for the production of sulphate, soda, and special grades of sulphite pulp. Soda pulp, however, accounts for only a small part of total national pulp production, and the Northeastern and Lake States account for only a minor part of total domestic sulphate output; the latter is produced mainly in the South.

In the Pacific Northwest, Western hemlock, suitable for sulphite, groundwood, and other kinds of pulp, is the species most generally used as pulpwood; white fir, Western spruce, Douglas fir, and Western red cedar are also used to some extent. Douglas fir, the predominant species of this region, is chiefly used for lumber and veneer.

Pulpwood in the South consists principally of Southern pine, of which great quantities are also cut for lumber. Although some sulphite, groundwood, and special kinds of pulp are produced from Southern pine, this wood is most suitable for sulphate. While unbleached sulphate is not adapted to the production of fine and light-colored papers, and is chiefly used for coarse papers and boards, where strength is essential and color is unimportant, recent developments indicate that bleached and semibleached sulphate may become an important source of our requirements for light-colored papers and boards.

The readily accessible timber in the Northeastern and Lake States has been greatly reduced, and some of the pulp mills near the border find it advantageous to purchase wood from Canadian sources or obtain it from their own timber holdings in Canada. Most of the pulpwood that is imported into the United States is consumed by the mills in these northern border States.

In the Pacific Northwest, where the timber stands are still large, the forest rain for pulpwood and other purposes exceeds current growth. Wood is available there for substantial expansion of production by existing pulp mills, but there is some question whether, under present practices of cutting, the region could in the long run support additional pulp mills. This situation may change with more general use in pulp manufacture of Douglas fir and of waste from sawmills, and if wood from Alaska becomes available. In the South the stands of timber are large, and although there is extensive cutting for lumber, pulp, and other forest products, restocking is more rapid than in other sections of the United States or in Canada, especially in trees suitable for pulpwood. There is probably, therefore, room for considerable expansion of pulp production in this region.

Increased demand for pulp during the war coupled with cessation of imports of pulp from Europe resulted in an exceptionally heavy demand for domestic pulpwood, and although the output was greatly increased, shortages of labor and transportation facilities prevented the full satisfaction of the heavy requirements.

Imports of pulpwood in the 1920's constituted about 20 percent of domestic consumption; since the later prewar years imports, almost entirely from Canada, have fallen to around 10 percent of domestic consumption. This decline in the ratio of imports to consumption is attributable only partly to an actual reduction of imports but largely to the rapid growth of domestic pulp production from domestic wood, especially in the South. Another factor has been the increased utilization of Canadian pulpwood in the manufacture of wood pulp in that country, resulting in an increase of imports into the United States of pulp and newsprint paper in place of pulpwood (See digest on wood pulp, par. 1716.) The imports of pulpwood from Canada increased during the war, but may not remain at wartime levels, since shipments of wood from Canada are limited not only by the requirements of the Canadian forest industries but also by Governmental restrictions on the export of unmanufactured wood, which apply generally to Crown or public lands, and, in some instances,

PULPWOOD--Continued

to land held under private tenure. The imported wood is used almost wholly in the Northeastern and Lake States; to a small extent there are imports for use in the Pacific Northwest. Imported wood consists chiefly of spruce, balsam fir, hemlock, and poplar; their principal importance is that they supplement the domestic supplies of wood suitable for the production of light-colored pulps. To a substantial extent the wood from Canada is from timberlands which American pulp manufacturers have acquired to insure future supplies of wood.

Exports of pulpwood are very small. Some shipments are made to Canada.

Pulpwood: United States imports for consumption, by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Quantity	Value	Principal sources
	<u>Cords</u>		
Spruce:			
Rough -----	90,541:	\$771,538:	CANADA (all)
Peeled -----	560,146:	4,992,262:	do.
Rossed -----	27,104:	282,847:	do.
Total spruce -----	677,791:	6,046,647:	
Mixed spruce and other (chiefly spruce):			
Rough -----	75,938:	691,312:	do.
Peeled -----	134,383:	1,390,477:	do.
Total mixed spruce and other -----	210,321:	2,081,789:	
Poplar:			
Rough -----	26,470:	141,483:	do.
Peeled -----	97,693:	626,242:	do.
Total poplar -----	124,163:	777,725:	
Other species:			
Rough -----	44,949:	297,865:	do.
Peeled -----	28,964:	172,943:	do.
Rossed -----	248:	1,438:	do.
Total other -----	74,161:	472,296:	
Chipped (species not specified) -----	44,438:	58,048:	do.
Aggregate - all species -----	1,130,874:	9,436,505:	

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Pulpwood: United States consumption, quantity and cost by kind of wood, 1939

Kind of wood	Total	
	Cords	Cost
Yellow pine, Southern -----	3,834,644	\$20,126,230
Spruce:		
Domestic -----	1,567,643	18,419,481
Imported -----	906,806	12,575,102
Hemlock, domestic and imported -----	<u>1/</u> 2,218,678	<u>1/</u> 15,147,529
Jack pine, domestic and imported -----	<u>1/</u> 359,755	<u>1/</u> 3,355,291
Balsam:		
Domestic -----	283,506	2,891,304
Imported -----	74,705	891,287
White fir, domestic -----	159,428	953,343
Red gum, domestic -----	47,370	294,009
Poplar:		
Domestic -----	354,125	3,179,101
Imported -----	123,148	1,461,648
Beech, birch, and maple, domestic and imported. -----	<u>1/</u> 241,039	<u>1/</u> 2,318,285
Cottonwood, domestic -----	64,330	428,119
Tamarack (larch) domestic -----	8,450	64,620
Other woods <u>2/</u> -----	253,825	1,732,098
Slabs and mill waste, domestic -----	319,014	701,388
Total -----	10,816,466	84,538,835

1/ Combined to avoid disclosing figures of individual establishments.2/ For 1939, domestic chestnut, Douglas fir, yellow poplar, oak, black gum, red fir, and ash, and domestic and imported miscellaneous hard woods not reported separately.

Source: Census of Manufactures, 1939.

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